

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXI. No. 12
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., December 27, 1933

It is with a sincere sense of gratitude within our organization that we acknowledge the patronage and loyalty of our grain trade friends in making our first half-century in business a period to look back upon with a full measure of appreciation.....

To have been participants in the development of the grain trade makes most certain that the second half-century will, with the continued help of our patrons, be a period of even greater accomplishments, making for the continued success of the entire industry.

James E. Bennett & Co.

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Orders executed in every market

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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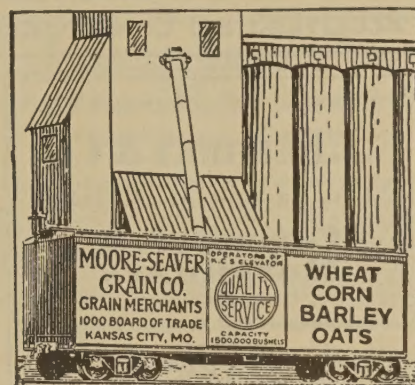
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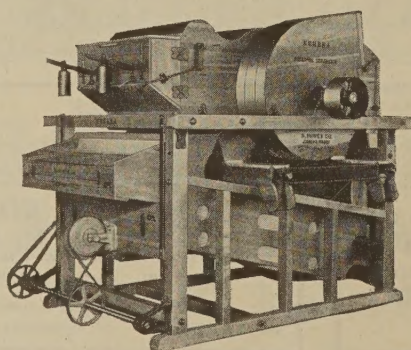
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10,500,000 Bushels

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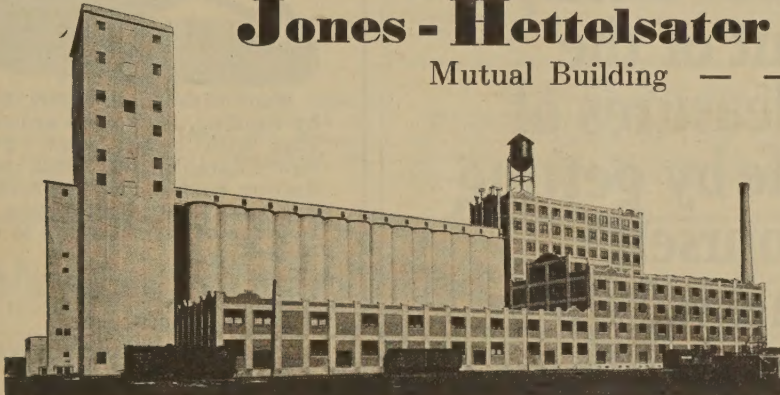
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1,000,000 bus. Elevator

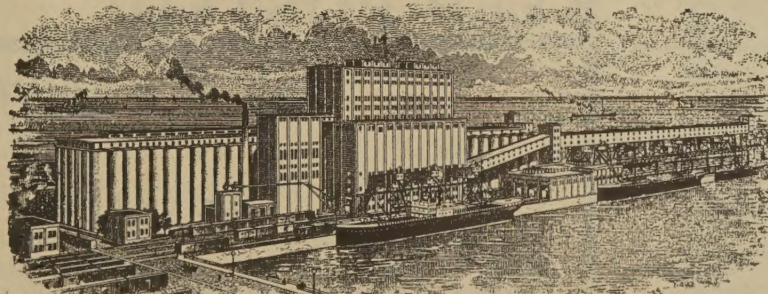
8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill

2 Story Warehouse

*designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.*



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



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PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Protectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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POSITION WANTED with elevator as manager, bookkeeper and auditor; experienced; 40 yrs. old; married; personal interview desired. Write 71W4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as bookkeeper with manufacturer or company operating chain of elevators; 36 yrs. old; married; 15 yrs. experience. Write 71Z2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the Grain & Feed Journals twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

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Capacity of Elevator.....

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State.....

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SO. ILL.—One Western combined sheller and cleaner, 400-600 bu. per hr.; one 15-h.p. elec. motor; bargain if taken at once. Write 71Y12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

BARGAINS—One Richardson 8-bu. automatic scale for sale; a 24" Sprout Waldron and a 24" Munson attrition mill. Newell Construction & Machinery Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. The above illustrates the half of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for name of farmer and 34 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon.

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1882AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 27, 1933

FEEDERS of Northeast Missouri are reported to be paying 50 cts. a bushel for ear corn in the crib and they haul it away.

STEALING GRAIN from box cars in Canadian terminals is considered a real crime, as at least one offender learned recently who was sent to the Ft. William industrial farm for a year.

THE SHRINKING supply of old grain bids certain to swell the price before a new crop starts to move. While the carryover of wheat was unusually large July 1st, the movement of the new crop to market has been disappointing.

CORN GROWERS everywhere will be glad to learn that lack of funds for adequate enforcement has necessitated the revocation of the corn borer quarantine. What became of all the expensive machinery but especially for this work?

LARGE BINS of small grain, which are not equipped with thermometers so as to disclose the temperature of the grain at different depths at all times, should be turned occasionally else a lot of the grain will heat and deteriorate.

A HAPPY and a prosperous 1934 for all our readers is the earnest wish of the Staff of the Grain & Feed Journals. May you never experience another depression like 1933.

WHEN the country elevator code is finally approved the committee on fair practices will have a real job placing a permanent check on the sharp practices of cutthroat competition.

STALLED TRUCKS are credited with the death of two grain dealers in our news columns this number. When trucks are required to maintain double tail lights, their discovery on country roads will be easier for fast drivers.

FORMALDEHYDE DUST for treating seed oats for smut has recently been commended most highly by experimenters at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, who secured very good results through four years of careful experiments. The old dip treatment in the formaldehyde solution did not give near the results obtained from treating with formaldehyde dust.

COMPLAINTS of weevil and other grain infesting insects persist in different sections where farmers have long been storing grain for higher prices. The complaints are so numerous that it behooves every country elevator operator to scrutinize all purchases of old grain with extreme vigilance. Otherwise, he may find his bins badly infested before the market induces him to empty them.

A WISCONSIN shipper of malting barley recently sought to exterminate weevil in his grain with a cheap "fumigant" purchased from an unknown peddler without responsibility. The use of the kerosene mixture resulted in the first shipment being discounted 22 cts. a bushel or more than the cost of a year's supply of the best fumigant obtainable. The lesson is, No grain dealer can afford to patronize fumigant manufacturers of unknown responsibility.

IN DUE course of human events the Federal Dairy Marketing Corporation and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation may learn that merely changing ownership of surplus stocks of butter has little or no effect on the market price, but when it becomes generally known that the Government is seeking to control the market speculators invariably run to cover and leave the Government to carry the burden of heavy supplies alone. The usual result is lower prices and a dull market until the meddling bureaucrats get out.

OWNERS OF ELEVATORS located on elevator right-of-way should not pay exorbitant rentals. It is generally conceded that 6% on a fair valuation of the land occupied is ample, and it should not be difficult to learn the value of other tracts in the same neighborhood without consulting the real estate department of the railroad. The manager of the railroad real estate department, like the head of every other railroad department, is anxious to make a good showing for his own department, and if he can extort enormous rentals from industries occupying railroad land, he will always do it. But his desire alone does not justify the collection of exorbitant rentals, and the elevator man for one should not tolerate such extortion.

WHY do so many reports of destructive dust storms originate at Dodge City, Kan. Are the crop reporters of that neighborhood all pessimists or just bears on Western Kansas?

EMERGENCY Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins has notified administrators in nine states that wheat is available to feed farm animals. Why not give it to hungry humans?

TRUCKS CATCH fire so frequently they cannot be stored in driveways without greatly increasing the fire hazard of the elevator. The Michigan fire reported in this number is only one of many we have reported.

OPERATORS OF OBSOLETE plants with small legs are looking with envious eyes on the Illinois operator whose house recently loaded fourteen cars in six hours. When grain is moving, he is equipped to handle the business expeditiously.

THE BOOTLEGGING of tax-free flour by wheat growers has been conducted on such a large scale, the Government is now posting warnings in all post-offices against the sale or disposition of processed commodities secured under the producer's exemption from processing taxes.

THE DUST EXPLOSION in the Burlington Elevator at Omaha, serves as another warning to the elevator operators who love dirt, and are willing to tolerate a dusty house despite the unnecessary hazards it involves. While all grain will stir up considerable dust when dropped from a car or a bin, enough of the light dust can be quickly removed to minimize the explosion hazard.

THE OILY WASTE, badly charred, in the driveway of a Manitoba elevator, and a similar bundle in an Ohio elevator, gives ample evidence of destructive activity on the part of pyro-maniacs. While investigations of many fires have disclosed insane activity on the part of arson addicts, others are traceable to vindictive spite or to idlers looking for excitement. Vigilant watchman service is a profitable investment.

AN OHIO subscriber, a successful grain dealer of long experience, finds real pleasure in the outstanding prominence of the red elevator on the outside front cover of the Journal for Dec. 13th. In the beginning all new elevators were painted red because red paint of the quantity needed was more easily obtained, was less expensive and held its color. So many early elevator operators adopted the "railroad red," that soon farmers searching for a place to sell their grain looked for a large red building and it was easy to find.

NIGHT FIRES in country grain elevators are of such frequent occurrence, they should emphasize the necessity of vigilant inspection of the entire plant, and especially the bearings of machinery that has been in operation, every night before the operator goes home. Only 75% of the fires reported in this number are reported to have occurred at night. All of the others may have occurred at night, but they are not so reported. Doubtless a careful inspection of the entire plant before the operator left for the night would have prevented at least one of these fires.

THE FARM AGITATORS who succeeded in inducing a number of grain growers to join in a farm holiday by suspending the marketing of their products, may have collected a few additional membership fees, but the complete failure of the "Holiday Strike" should prove to the farmers the futility of following the leadership of such radical agitators.

DISTANT creditors of bankrupts are often sacrificed by Referees in order that more assets may remain for distribution among local creditors. Of course this raises the Referee in the estimation of the local creditors; he is seldom called upon to face the distant creditors. The bankrupt knows full well whom he owes and how much and the law requires that formal notice of every application for relief in the bankruptcy courts be given to each creditor. Erroneously addressing notices to distant creditors so they will never know of the application does not comply with the law or relieve the debtor.

PROFIT destruction seems to be the aim of the socialists connected with the Department of Agriculture, judging by the Tugwell bill revising the food and drug law, one provision of which authorizes any person designated to inspect any factory or warehouse and its equipment, methods and processes. How long can the enterprising feed manufacturer reserve from competitors his improved methods devised by himself and formulas perfected at the cost of expensive research? These radical reformers would soon strangle all business if given a free rein and none would be left to pay taxes for their maintenance.

GOVERNMENT always makes a failure when undertaking business activities, whether it be insurance or bank deposit guaranty. In Ohio the state is in the business of workmen's compensation insurance. For the year 1932 the state income for the insurance fund was only \$8,140,584, while the disbursements aggregated \$14,406,007. As a result the rate for insurance has been raised 22.8 per cent. The Michigan state accident fund has dissipated its once substantial surplus and now has a heavy deficit. All these incursions of government into private activity are unfair, especially since premiums paid to insurance companies are too heavily taxed, and without justification.

WHEN the Minneapolis grain dealer objected to the amendment offered by the economic adviser of the A. A. A. to the exchange code that it was "almost going to the Russian system" to make a man a criminal for making an error he spoke better than he knew. The proponent of this amendment, now employed by the Federal Government, spent two summers in Russia studying village life and criminology, and is the author of "The Function of Socialization in Social Revolution." He signed the petition to Pres. Roosevelt urging Soviet recognition. In offering the amendment to the exchange code he declared he did so as an individual, thus disavowing any claim to represent the American people, or even the grain growers of America. In view of the small vote cast for the socialist ticket at the last presidential election a proportionate division of the time of the code hearing should have limited the discussion of this economist's ideas to just about one minute of the two days.

FARMERS who have not been growing wheat chuckled when they learned that the Sec'y of Agri. had announced easy loans for farmers of the spring wheat states who will agree to reduce their wheat acreage 15 per cent. While reducing the acreage might reduce the crop, if the reducers neglected to plant their best soil or failed to use fertilizer freely, the farmers not favored with loans or bonuses will try to profit by the reduction of others and plant wheat on land heretofore devoted to other crops. *Why not?*

CARELESSNESS IN fumigating grain in a deep bin of a Kansas elevator recently resulted in one death and three narrow escapes. Any gas which will kill grain infesting insects, should of itself be sufficient warning to induce elevator men to exercise every caution against breathing the fumigant. Hydrocyanic gas can not be trifled with under any circumstances. However, it is not necessary for an elevator operator to enter the bin he is attempting to fumigate, and to do so in defiance of specific instructions to *keep out*, is to invite disaster.

THE POLITICIANS of nearly every state, in their eagerness to raise enough revenue to maintain the many useless bureaus they have established in hope of giving employment to their supporters, makes necessary the establishment of many new taxes. The one most generally reported is the Retail Sales Tax, which is now levied in many states. The fact that such taxes discourage buyers and destroys business does not seem to worry the politicians. All they are really interested in is in maintaining the machine and holding on to the offices they have.

CORN GROWERS generally are eager to obtain as much as possible from their last crop of Golden Maize, but they hesitate to borrow Government funds until they learn all of the conditions in the acreage reduction contracts. Naturally 45 cents a bushel is not nearly so attractive to the corn growers east of the Mississippi as it is to the growers farther west. However, the more cautious will have until March 1st to make up their minds as to what is the best thing to do, and in the meantime, the market may advance sufficiently to prompt most of the corn growers to turn up their noses at 45 cents.

WHETHER OR NOT the National Grain Corporation was represented in drafting the exchange code depends upon the point of view. No corporations of any kind were directly represented before the code com'ite. They were represented by the receivers and brokers who handled their business. It is a piece of brazen effrontery on the part of the National Grain Corporation to claim the privilege of direct representation. Its standing is no better than that of the Smith Corporation, or the Jones Corporation, which, tho operating a greater number of elevators, nevertheless do not demand direct representation, but are properly satisfied to have their interests protected by the members of the exchange handling their business. A code com'ite composed of the 500 corporations doing business on the Board of the Trade in the same way that the National Grain Corporation transacts its business would be unwieldy.

Fallacy of Production Control

An organized raid on the public treasury was planned at a recent conference of farm leaders with the Sec'y of Agriculture. It was stated that the processing taxes of \$800,000,000 will not be sufficient to finance the ambitious program, and Congress is to be asked to appropriate \$200,000,000 more for cattle and dairy control, although the Government is already committed to an expenditure of \$1,250,000,000 for the alleged purpose of increasing farm purchasing power.

At the same conference it was proposed to license farmers who have refused to let their acres lie idle to force a decrease in production, and to add poultry and maize to the list of controlled basic commodities. Since many farmers must keep their land in production to earn money with which to pay taxes it only remains for the government to appropriate money to loan them to pay their taxes, after which we can eat our cake and have it too.

Controlling agricultural production is fraught with many evil consequences, as made clear by a private statistician formerly in the service of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at Washington, writing on page 489, this number, who states that the composite foresight of our individual farmers has proved superior to that of the few administrative officials. Since their past record has been one of consistent failure, why should Congress entrust them with more billions to be wasted?

The burden on the taxpayer is climbing at an alarming rate. In 1913 all taxes took only 8.5 per cent of the national income, while in 1932 taxes took 40.6 per cent. Should the extravagant proposals of the farm agitators be adopted by Congress the burden will become unbearable.

NORTH DAKOTA'S Governor is encountering active opposition to his embargoes against the shipment of wheat beyond the state boundary, and it is very likely the courts will deny him the power to continue such autocratic regulations. The U. S. constitution gives Congress alone power to regulate commerce between the states.

On Christmas Eve

A Christ-thought came one snowy eve,
In quest of home on earth,
In quest of mother to conceive, believe
And give him birth.

Of Joy, he asked inheritance.
She laughed: "I am a nightingale.
I sing, I dance, I woo romance.
I fear to know travail."

Most tenderly he spoke to Sorrow:
"I beg, sad lady, shelter me;
Pray welcome me and on the morrow
I shall bring solace, peace to thee."

But Sorrow drew her veil of grief,
And nursed instead a biting bitter thought.
He turned to Faith, in sure belief
That she'd be mother whom he sought.

She sighed: "My creed can't cradle you,
Claim thou the orphanage of Charity."
He importuned high Hope and Duty, too,
Yea, even lowly Poverty.

He came to Purity and rapturously
She wanted him but knelt apart
To ask in prayer, with all humility,
This gift too great for one glad heart.

Thus Love was born on Christmas Eve.
With Dawn ineffable, the earth awoke
To new elation—to believe in love—
God spoke.

—Myrtle Dean Clark.

Increasing the Value of Trade Ass'n Membership

So many irresponsible sharp traders have sought to obtain membership in some of the state ass'ns., the secretaries have been compelled to make a careful investigation of the standing of all applicants by submitting the names of everyone identified with the new firms applying for membership, not alone to the directors, but to the entire membership. It is fortunate indeed they have pursued this course, as the evidence of old members has disclosed some applicants to be absolutely undesirable.

The secretaries by investigating and denying admission to firms not accustomed to conducting business on the square, have made membership far more attractive to reputable firms, and far more valuable to all gaining admission.

In the past, many fly-by-nights have gained the confidence of distant dealers by claiming membership in associations from which they had been expelled or forced to resign. It pays, not only to keep posted regarding the personnel of the distant corporations you are dealing with, but to learn of their various memberships and affiliations.

All of the trade ass'ns are now compelling arbitration of trade differences, and those who confine their dealings to ass'n members help, not only to reduce disputes, but also losses.

Grain merchants who have resigned from a trade ass'n should be required to remove claim of membership printed on old stationery.

The New Elevator at Your Station

Cutting through the walls of a newly erected elevator to admit needed machines or to transmit power for its operation may seem funny to owners of houses designed and erected by experts in the building of modern grain elevators, but it is desperately tragic to the parsimonious dealer who thought he could erect a plant which would meet his needs and save some money. Recent reports of several dismal failures among the homemade structures have convinced us that the grain dealer who attempts to act as his own architect and superintendent of construction rarely gets anything but a botch job that costs more than a modern elevator to build and is extremely expensive to operate.

It may be easy to design an elevator, or to erect a building which looks like an elevator but when it comes to constructing an elevator at a minimum cost which can be depended upon to withstand all the stresses of stored grain and handle grain in and out with a minimum of manual labor and cost it requires the thoughtful study and direction of an engineer experienced in this special line of work.

The careful planning of an elevator not only insures the grain dealer against getting a monstrosity ill suited to his needs, but is a guarantee of economy in the construction, convenient arrangement and efficient equipment. A homemade plant which is slow at any point is slow at all points, because a small distributing spout cannot serve a 3500 bus receiving leg or a double dump efficiently. All mechanical units must be of uniform handling capacity in order to attain maximum or satisfactory results from the equipment.

The ever increasing size and number of trucks

makes it imperative that every progressive grain dealer who is eager to serve his trade must equip his plant to handle the harvest time rush expeditiously without mixing or spilling and with a minimum cost for power and labor. Delaying customers at a slow out-of-date dump often drives profitable trade to a competitor.

Never does the owner of a homemade elevator appreciate its outstanding deficiencies more painfully, more regretfully than when he attempts to find a buyer for his crude conception, and if he ever disposes of it he discounts his original cost double the expense of modernizing his ancient relic.

Flat bottom bins increase the labor cost and the fire hazard and slow down the entire plant whenever a bin is to be emptied.

The many attractive conveniences and improvements now incorporated in up-to-date elevators are so economical of power and labor that the continued operation of obsolete plants is extravagant waste. The elimination of the known fire hazards from the up-to-date elevator not only relieves the operator of a world of worry but also effects a material reduction in the cost of his fire insurance.

If the business offered by a station is of sufficient volume to justify any kind of an elevator, then the best obtainable is sure to prove the most profitable investment and a permanent magnet for trade.

The Demand for Choice Seeds

The small crops of grain as well as the poor quality of much of the grain gathered opens the way to a splendid trade in field seeds for every country elevator operator. Advertising field seeds in the local newspapers and making a thorough canvass of the field seed wants of every farmer of the district should give the alert dealer definite information as to the prospective demand and the kind of seeds wanted. With positive knowledge of the grains your farmer patrons intend to plant it should not be difficult to obtain choice seed to their liking.

The acreage restrictions of the Government are bound to help increase the demand for choice, heavy, clean seed as well as for fertilizer. The shrewd farmer will no doubt plow deeper and cultivate oftener; he wants all the bonuses obtainable as well as a bountiful crop, in other words, he will farm intensively.

The grain buyer is always glad to see his farmer patrons prosper and he knows full well that the better the seed planted, the larger the crop of grain harvested and the greater is the volume delivered at the elevator for shipment. The drought, the chinch bugs and the

grasshoppers effected such a marked reduction in the crops of many sections this year that all seeds for the 1934 crop must be shipped in. The grain dealer who neglects to help his patrons get the most desirable seed obtainable is overlooking a real opportunity to render a profitable service to his community.

Carrier Liable for Profits

The Supreme Court of North Carolina on July 12, 1933, awarded W. A. Corbett, doing business as the Corbett Package Co., judgment for loss of profits due to the refusal of the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. to accept his shipments of berry crates.

The shipments were refused because, as alleged by the railroad company, the proper freight charges had not been tendered. Corbett claimed that the proper classification was lumber and his crates were entitled to that rate. The shipments were to move from plaintiff's principal place of business at Atkinson, N. C., to various parts of the state, to customers in the business of growing produce.

Both parties had the benefit of legal counsel and expert advice, as to the applicable rate.

Altho the law and the decisions hold that ambiguous tariffs are to be construed in favor of the shippers the railroad company, knowing the penalty, elected to stand on its own interpretation of the tariffs.

Corbett sued for \$3,750 for wrongful refusal and for \$2,800 damages for cancellation of contract with the Castle Hayne Growers & Shippers Ass'n, and for \$57.45 for freight overcharge on freight actually transported. The superior court of Pender County, after a referee had made findings of fact, upheld Corbett's contention as to the proper interpretation of the tariff and gave him judgment, affirmed by the Supreme Court, which said: "The statute, sec. 3515 in terms gives the right to recover actual damages, as well as penalties, for the wrongful refusal to receive and forward freight. Profits which would certainly have been realized but for defendant's fault are recoverable as damages for wrongful breach of contract.—170 S. E. Rep. 129.

It is difficult to see the consistency of the government's paying a farmer to destroy part of his crops and then giving him free seed and loans for fertilizer in order that he can raise bigger and better crops.—Oskaloosa (Iowa) Herald.

Washington, D. C.—Reversing its previous ruling the Bureau of Internal Revenue has decided that processors of corn for feed only need not file a processing tax return. No tax is levied on corn ground, cracked or broken into feed.

Complete separation of the brewing industry from any direct or indirect connection with the distilling industry was requested by G. B. McCabe, counsel for the American Brewers Ass'n, at a recent session of a public hearing on a proposed code of fair competition for the industry.



*'Tis the human touch in this world that counts,
The touch of your hand and mine,
Which means far more to the fainting heart
Than shelter and bread and wine,
For shelter is gone when the night is o'er,
And the bread lasts only a day,
But the touch of the hand and the sound of the voice
Sing on in the soul away.*

—Spencer M. Free.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Spoiling of Corn Held for Storage?

Grain & Feed Journals: It has been our custom to hold corn for our customers, charging $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per bushel per month to cover insurance and shrink.

We had a small job of corn delivered to us last April. When the weather turned warm it began to spoil. As the owner was gone we were unable to notify him before we were forced to ship out. We notified the owner as soon as possible and offered to pay what the corn brought. He refused to settle until No. 2 corn got up to 50 cents when he demanded the full 50 cents. What can be done in this case?—W. H. Arends, Melvin, Ill.

Ans.: In Illinois storing grain for others so that the grain of different owners is mixed together constitutes the proprietor a public warehouseman. If the city has over 100,000 population, he is a warehouseman of Class A; if less he is a warehouseman of Class B.

Class B would include those storing for others at small country stations where the population is less than 100,000.

Sec. 148 of the law, when grain goes out of condition, requires the Class B warehouseman to go through a certain procedure, such as "posting" grain and advertising its sale by auction. If the warehouseman fails to comply with the law he is in duty bound to deliver on the receipt the same grade as when it was received. The law reads as follows:

In case, however, any warehouseman of Class A or B shall discover that any portion of the grain in his warehouse is out of condition, or becoming so, and it is not in his power to preserve the same, he shall immediately give public notice, by advertisement in a daily newspaper in the city in which such warehouse is situated and by posting a notice in the most public place (for such a purpose) in such city, of its actual condition; as near as he can ascertain it; shall state in such notice the kind and grade of the grain, and the bins in which it is stored; and shall also state in such notice the receipts outstanding upon which such grain will be delivered, giving the numbers, amounts and dates of each—which receipts shall be those of the oldest dates then in circulation or uncanceled, the grain represented by which has not previously been declared or receipted for as out of condition, or if the grain longest in store has not been receipted for, he shall so state and shall give the name of the party for whom such grain was stored, the date it was received, and the amount of it; and the enumeration of receipts and identification of grain so discredited shall embrace as near as may be, as great a quantity of grain as is contained in such bins; and such grain shall be delivered upon the return and cancellation of the receipts, and the unreceipted grain upon the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve the said warehouseman from exercising proper care and vigilance in preserving such grain after such publication of its condition; but such grain shall be kept separate and apart from all direct contact with other grain, and shall not be mixed with other grain while in store in such warehouses.

Any warehouseman guilty of any act or neglect, the effect of which is to depreciate property stored in the warehouse under his control, shall be held responsible as at common law, or upon the bond of such warehouseman and in addition thereto, the license of such warehouseman, if his warehouse be of Class A, shall be revoked.

Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to permit any warehouseman to deliver any grain stored in a special bin, or by itself, as provided in this Act, to any but the owner of the lot, whether the same be represented by a warehouse receipt or otherwise. In case the grain declared out of condition, as herein provided for, shall (not) be removed from store by the owner thereof within two months from the date of the notice of its being out of condition, it shall be lawful for the warehouseman where the grain is stored to sell the same at public auction for account of said owner, by giving ten days' public notice by advertisement in a newspaper (daily, if there be such), published in the city or town where such warehouse is located.

Landlord's Lien in Kansas

Grain & Feed Journals: A grain dealer purchased some corn from a farmer over two years ago, *two years and two months* in fact. Now the owner of the land claims the rent for that year was not paid and is demanding the money, around \$100.00. A year ago the renter moved away and none knows where he is. A lawyer looked it up in his law book and claims that the supreme court has decided that when corn or grain, rent share, is sold to a regular dealer, he is not liable for rent unless the owner of the land himself has come in and given due notice that rent has not been paid.

In my opinion, if the owner of the land had an agreement with the renter whereby the tenant was not to dispose of any part of the crop raised on the farm, until the owner's claim was satisfied, that he would be liable to the owner of the land.

I would like your opinion.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Topeka, Kan.

Ans.: We fear the grain dealer is hooked on this for the reason that Chapter 60, Section 306, of the Kansas Statutes provides that an action upon liability created by statute must be brought within three years, so that the owner of the land has still a few months in which to start his suit.

If the grain buyer did not know that the seller was a tenant and had no constructive notice, he is not liable.

The Kansas Statutes, Chapter 67, Section 526, provides that "The person entitled to the rent may recover from the purchaser of the crop, or any part thereof, with notice of the lien, the value of the crop purchased, to the extent of the rent due and damages."

In *Scully v. Porter*, 3 Kan. A. 493, it was held that "a purchaser without notice takes free from claim for rent." In *Aikins v. Stadell*, 9 Kan. A. 298, it was held that "a purchaser with notice of lien takes subject to lien for rent."

To Determine Number of Bushels in Crib?

Grain & Feed Journals: How many cubic feet or inches are there in a bushel of corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, etc.? How many pounds in a bushel?—A. L. Leffingwell, Frankfort, O.

Ans.: All bushels are the same by volume, 2,150.42 cubic inches; but since the same measure will contain more weight of heavy grain the weights per bushel vary. A bushel of wheat is 60 lbs.; of shelled corn 56 lbs.; corn in the ear, 70 lbs., except 68 in Indiana and Ohio after Dec. 1; oats, 32; rye, 56; barley, 48; kafir corn, 56.

By an act of William III in England in 1701 the Winchester bushel was declared to be the standard measure of grain, and this was any cylindrical measure 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter and 8 ins. deep. The American colonies adopted this measure; but later, in 1830, the United States Treasury calculated the Winchester bushel to contain 2,150.42 cu. ins. where it has since remained.

England in 1824 abandoned the Winchester bushel for the new bushel consisting of 8 imperial gallons, at present in use in Great Britain and Canada, so that the United States bushel is 3 per cent smaller than the English legal bushel. The English imperial gallon is specified to contain 10 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at 62 degrees Fahr., equal to 277.42 cu. ins.

According to the dryness of the corn a bushel of ears will occupy a space varying from 3,850 to 4,000 cu. ins. Therefore to find the number of bushels of ear corn in a crib or bin calculate the number of cubic inches in the bin and divide by 4,000.

Accurate results can not be obtained by measurement without considering the test weight of the grain. To find the number of bushels of wheat testing 55 lbs. in a bin mul-

tiple the number of cubic feet by 48. If the test weight is 60 lbs. multiply by 53. For wheat, corn, rye and kafir, test weights from 50 to 62 the multiplier ranges from 43 to 55; in each case subtract 7 from the test weight to find the multiplier. Different multipliers must be used for oats and for barley.

Barley Bought in Sunlight

Grain & Feed Journals: Will you please explain why maltsters must have sunlight for buying barley. Cars are often held over in Chicago until maltsters can look at the samples in sunlight.—E. G. Armstrong, Jas. E. Bennett & Co., Kewanee, Ill.

Ans.: Buyers of barley need good daylight to make sure the grain is suitable for malting, or to detect scab.

On one dark day recently a receiver had to delay the sale of wheat three hours waiting for better light.

Owner His Own Architect

Grain & Feed Journals: This year in Illinois owners built three grain elevators, doing their own planning with the aid of some local barn-builders. One of the houses was a poor job and burned. Another had flat bottom bins and was actually built without plans or specifications. This house is said to have cost \$12,000, and \$6,000 is said to have been expended for labor, when the labor could have been done for less than \$3,600. It looks like it was built by a dodo.

About 6 years ago an elevator builder erected an elevator at Kerrick, Ill., and another contractor reported him to the engineering society. A party was sent out from Springfield to arrest him for planning and building grain elevators without an engineer's license. Since that time he has been making plans and doing the engineering with the addition of an O.K. by a licensed engineer. How can an owner design and build elevators without having engineer's plans?—Inquisitive.

Ans.: Lawyers and doctors have been licensed to practice their professions from time immemorial, but several years ago the state of Illinois began an extension of its professional licensing to a number of other occupations even to licensing and registering barbers.

It is a violation of the state law for anyone, for pay, to prescribe medicine for another; but no penalty is placed on a person who practices upon himself. An owner has the privilege of doing something for himself, even to planning his house, subject to conditions imposed by city building departments in granting permits for construction.

Persons practicing the profession of structural engineering in Illinois and many other states are required by the law to have a structural engineer's license, and the building departments of the larger cities such as Chicago, Milwaukee and Indianapolis for example, will not grant a permit for construction, even tho the plans comply in every respect with the building code unless they bear the stamp of the structural engineer.

At country towns no such supervision is exercised. Good engineering saves the owner material and labor, speeds up the completion and provides a structure better suited to the purpose for less money.

Hearing on the code for the flour milling industry is to be held Jan. 15.

Classification and Distribution of Future Trades

A survey has just been made public by the Grain Futures Administration of the open interest in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade on June 30, 1931.

Of the traders 3,802 were on the long side only of the market, and 883 traders were on the short side only. Of the traders who were long, 1,784, or 47%, had open commitments in quantities of less than 5,000 bus., amounting to 3,108,000 bus. wheat. Of the traders holding long wheat 24% held only 1,000 bus. each. Of the traders who were short 256 had open commitments totaling 434,000 bus. in less than 5,000-bu. lots.

Of ten traders having over 1,000,000 bus. 4 were long 4,610,000 and 6 were short 10,710,000 bus.

Progress Reported on Country Elevator Code

The Code Com'te of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns, after the formal hearing Dec. 20 before the A. A. A. and N. R. A. at Washington, has made the following report to members:

Your Code Com'te has just returned from Washington, D. C., where it submitted the Country Grain Elevator Code to formal and final public hearing before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and National Recovery Administration. Records on this hearing will be kept open until Dec. 30, within which time any person may file a brief* for or against this code or any of its provisions. The code, with amendments as presented by us, is not yet approved or accepted and many provisions still are subject to conference. Many corrections, amendments and substitutions, different from the last form of the code sent to you, were submitted by your Code Com'te. The most important changes we asked in the code, at the request of the industry, are as follows:

(f) Sec. 1, Article II, changed to read: The country grain elevator industry includes the buying and/or assembling of grain, principally from growers and principally in less than carload lots, for resale and/or shipment, and/or the storage of such grain for consideration and does not include the assembling of grain by elevators and/or warehouses at terminal markets, which receive such grain only in carload lots. (This new definition includes all buyers of grain whether or not they have permanent facilities, and intends to bring them under control of this code.)

(l) Sec. 1, Article II. (The words "and dry field or seed peas" are added to this definition.)

(m) Sec. 1, Article II (new definition): The term "elevator" includes any individual, partnership, corporation, ass'n and any other business unit performing any or all of the functions as described for the country grain elevator industry in (f), Sec. 1, Article II.

Sec. 1, Article III. No elevator shall work any office employe for more than 48 hours in any one week, averaged over a six months' period.

Sec. 2, Article III. No elevator employe shall be employed for more than a 48-hour week, averaged over a six months' period, without the payment of overtime.

Sec. 3, Article III. (In the sixth line, substitute for the word "monthly" the words "each six months.")

Sec. 6, Article III. The maximum hours provided in this Article shall not apply to establishments of this industry in towns of less than 2,500 population, nor to employes in managerial or executive capacity and who are regularly employed by the elevator at a rate of not less than \$25.00 per week.

Sec. 3, Article IV. The minimum wage for all office employes paid by the day or hour shall be 30 cents per hour in any city of less than 250,000 population; 35 cents per hour in any city of more than 250,000 population.

Sec. 4, Article IV. The minimum wage for all elevator employes paid by the day or hour shall be (1) 30 cents per hour in any city of less than 250,000 population; (2) 35 cents per hour in any city of more than 250,000 population; except that in states south of the Mason and Dixon line, the minimum wage for all elevator employes paid by the day or hour shall be (1) 25 cents per hour in any city of less than 250,000 population; (2) 30 cents per hour in any city of more than 250,000 population.

Sec. 2, A, Article VI. (Take out the word "properly" in the last line.)

B, Article VI. Regulations for the purposes of Sec. 1, A, this Article, shall be prescribed by the Secretary only after due notice and opportunity for hearing to members of the industry and other interested persons.

(New section to take the place of Sections 1 and 2, Article VII.) The members of the industry shall upon the request of the Secretary (or the Secretary or the National Recovery Administrator in case of information relating to hours of labor, rates of pay, or other conditions of employment) furnish such information as shall be necessary for the purpose of checking evidence pertaining to any specific and charged violation of the provisions of this Code and such information shall be notarized.

Sec. 3, Article VII. The members of the industry shall severally keep books and records which shall provide information necessary to the enforcement of this Code.

Sec. 1, Article VIII. (In line two, change "seven" to "nine.")

(2) (a) Sec. 1, Article VIII. (Take out entire paragraph.)

(3) Sec. 1, Article VIII. (add at the end of the clause) Which representatives shall be without vote and without expense to the industry.

(4) Sec. 1, Article VIII. (substitute proposed for) Any vacancies occurring in the membership of this Supervisory Body shall be filled for the unexpired term, by the vote of the Supervisory Body, and any member elected to fill such vacancy shall represent the same type and/or region as was represented by the member creating the vacancy.

(e) Sec. 2, Article VIII. Subject to the individual assent of members of this industry, the reasonable expense incurred by the Code Com'te in initiating, preparing and submitting this Code shall become a part of the expense of, and shall be collected by, the first Supervisory Body.

(f) Sec. 2, Article VIII. The expense of administering this Code shall be borne equally by all members of the industry and shall be paid to and collected by the Supervisory Body.

The above are the important changes suggested and submitted by your Code Com'te, at the demand of the industry.

*Briefs for or against this code should be filed with:

Frank A. Theis, A. A. A. Administrator, Washington, D. C., on trade practices.

Chas. H. Cunningham, Assistant Deputy Administrator, National Recovery Administration, Investment Building, Washington, D. C., on employment provisions.

Code Supervisory Body

With the code itself, was submitted a skeleton plan for the selection of the first Supervisory Body. This plan is still subject to conference with Administration officials, and our members, but as submitted is essentially as follows: A code Supervisory Body of nine members, elected by the industry, one vote to each elevator. Four of these members to represent geographical regions; four members to represent "types" of elevators; one member-at-large to be elected by a vote of the other eight members. This Supervisory Body of nine men would make up plans for Regional, State and Ass'n code authorities.

In attendance were: R. B. Bowden, of Minneapolis, Minn.; E. A. Boyd, of Spokane, Wash.; J. S. Morris, of Amarillo, Tex.; W. E. Culbertson, of Delavan, Ill.; Lawrence Farlow, of Bloomington, Ill.; C. E. Huff, of Chicago, Ill.; Geo. E. Booth, of Chicago, Ill.; Frank Stoll, of Kansas City, Mo.; D. O. Milligan, of Des Moines, Iowa; Louis Walker, of Gilman, Ill.; Fred Stout, of Ashkum, Ill.; Frank A. Theis and Mr. Clark, administrators for the A. A. A., and C. H. Cunningham, administrator for the N. R. A.

Country Elevator Code Improved

Responding to a demand from all parts of the country the administration permitted the Code Com'te of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns to replace in the code the original purpose to control truckers. This was done by so wording the definition of a country elevator to include truckers, blowers and any others in fact who have not permanent warehouses or elevators.

The scalper who has not even a scoop shovel but asks the farmer to scoop the grain into car comes under the new draft of the Code. If he buys grain from the grower for resale the scooper is classed as an "elevator."

These irregulars will be governed by the sections proscribing unfair competition, such as intentional overgrading and undergrading, underdocking and overdocking.

Sec. 2 of Art. VI is open to construction as making it unfair to pay more than the regular price offered, by a patronage dividend, or any other device. A patronage dividend is unquestionably a bonus above the regular price. The last sentence in this section does not clearly define how the earned profits should be "distributed," whether as dividend on stock owned, on grain hauled, or whether the distribution of earned profits shall be returned as a patronage dividend to non-stockholders as well as stockholders. The regular dealers have no quarrel with the co-operative companies on this score, however, and are willing to have the section re-worded to permit such discrimination or rebating to stockholders.

Free storage is out; and even when paid for the stringent state or federal regulations must be observed. This clause will force country dealers in unregulated states such as Illinois to become federal licensed warehouses in order to store.

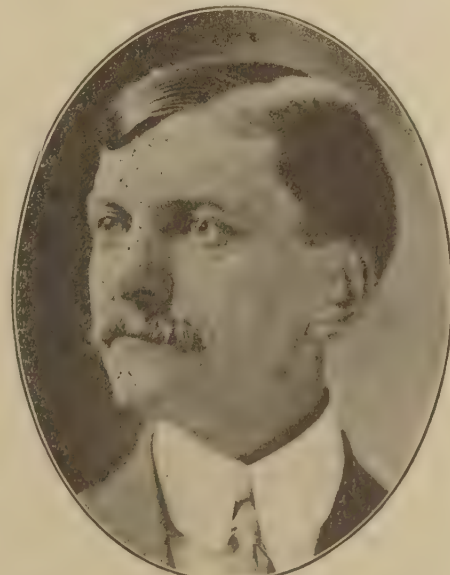
The Sec'y of Agriculture retains power to veto regulations proposed by the trade's supervisory board, and may employ the body to carry out regulations devised by himself, if permitted by the adjustment act.

Walter D. Moon Passes On

Walter D. Moon, for many years a prominent member of the Memphis, Tenn., feed and grain trade, died recently at the ripe age of 83 years.

A few years ago he retired from business. During his active years he served the Memphis Merchants Exchange in several executive capacities, including a term as president.

A daughter survives. She is the wife of J. B. Horton, Memphis representative of the Farmers National Grain Corp.



Walter D. Moon, Memphis, Tenn., Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Corn Loans Getting Applicants

Grain & Feed Journals: We understand there are a lot of applicants for government loans on corn. Sealing has not started; loans not having progressed that far. The movement of new corn has practically stopped, farmers not wishing to sell until they know where they stand on loans, and what they will have to sign for in acreage and hog reduction.—E. W. Miller, Galva Cooperative Grain & Supply Co.

Corn Loans May Be Detrimental

Grain & Feed Journals: Most of the farmers, even in this feeding territory, are taking advantage of the government loans on corn. Buyers and feeders are forced to pay 40 cents a bushel at the crib for such supplies as are available.

While the corn loans are placing ready cash in the hands of those who borrow, in the long run it may prove very detrimental. Out of corn tied up on the farms the railroads get no hauling charges, truckers get no business, elevators get no margins. Further, feeders cannot afford to put 40 to 45 cent corn into cattle and hogs on the basis of the present livestock market. This is simply letting the grain pile up. Those who normally feed are figuring that they may prepare themselves to take advantage of low priced corn next August. And those who are having their grain sealed are disposed to think they are only going to carry the grain to next August, then turn it over to the government.

From the farmers standpoint cash sales of 37 to 40 cents at the crib are better than 45 cent loans. The loans require that the grain shall be delivered to a railroad eventually, that the farmer stand the shrink, that he pay the interest charges and other fees, and that he reduce his acreage and his hogs.—W. A. Wilkin, W. A. Wilkin Grain Co., Albion, Ia.

Loans on Corn Stored in Country Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: Concerning the use of country elevators for the storage of corn pledged under the federal corn loan plan. First, in the states of Iowa, Illinois, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Colorado, loans will be made only on ear corn stored in cribs. The term "crib" is construed to mean any structure for the storage of corn, three sides of which are slatted or so constructed as to permit adequate ventilation. The crib need not be on the land owned by the producer of the corn, but if located on other land, must, in all cases, have the consent of the owner thereof to storage up to Oct. 15, 1934, without cost to the Government. Thus, if a country elevator were equipped with cribs, it would be perfectly proper to rent these cribs for the storage and sealing of corn, provided the requirements are met.

Second, in the states of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin, loans will be made only on shelled corn stored in federally licensed warehouses or other licensed warehouses approved by Commodity Credit Corporation. For a list of such warehouses, application should be made to the Commodity Credit Corporation.—Wm. S. Bradley, Special Assistant to Director of Finance (Corn), Washington, D. C.

Corn Held High

Grain & Feed Journals: Farmers are optimistic about the prices for grains. Because of the government loans on corn they expect to see all grains go up. To get corn to fill our feeder requirements we must bid 40 cents a bushel and get little at that figure. Feeders cannot afford to feed corn at present prices, but so far this has not been reflected in sales of protein concentrates. Cessation of feeding is to be expected.—Spry Bros. Grain Co., Ottumwa, Ia.

Chinch Bugs May Reduce Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: We have enjoyed a good movement of old corn in this territory, but talk about government loans early stopped the movement of new corn.

We expect many of our farmers to sign up on the acreage reduction plan to obtain corn loans.

The government may get more than it is bargaining for, however, if we do not have winter weather that will kill chinch bugs. The chinch bugs will reduce the yield several times as much as the contract cuts in acreage.—H. O. White & Son, Media, Ill.

Farmers Waiting to See Contracts

Grain & Feed Journals: While many of our farmers are talking seriously about taking government loans on their corn, and the movement of corn has dwindled to nothing, most of them are going slow on signing up for the loans. They are waiting to see what kind of contracts they will have to sign to reduce acreages and production of hogs.

The yield has already been decreased considerably. Our own farms produced an average yield of 65.7 bus. to the acre a year ago. This year's yield was only 40.5 bus., 61 per cent of a year ago.

Chinch bugs are a serious menace to the corn crop. If winter weather does not destroy them we may expect to see chinch bugs do a much more extensive job of reducing corn yields than Uncle Sam plans.—Isaac C. Pratt, Roseville, Ill.

Corn Loans to Farmers

Grain & Feed Journals: Many Indiana farmers are worrying considerable about loans on corn by the government. A few grain dealers are also much interested. I have made a diligent effort to get information on how these loans will be granted to farmers.

Unless present regulations for these loans to Indiana farmers are changed, it is questionable that very many can take advantage of the proposition. Loans are to be made to the farmers only on No. 2 corn, delivered in a Federal warehouse or state bonded elevator. Then a warehouse receipt is available and on it the farmer can obtain a loan on the basis of 45 cents per bushel of 56 pounds of shelled corn and by giving a note at 4 per cent interest, together with signing an agreement to reduce his corn acreage for the next few years.

Before getting this corn to the bonded warehouse, Mr. Farmer will have to take care of all the expense of shelling, having it loaded and pay the freight to recognized warehouses, there having the grain dried down to a No. 2 grade basis. It won't be easy to find a bonded warehouse willing to store grain on the unattractive storage basis offered by the government.—Sec'y Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis.

Commends Red Paint for Your Elevator

Grain & Feed Journals: Accept our congratulations on the wonderful choice of colors for your elevator featured on the front cover of your current number. If red is not appropriate for an elevator, let some one suggest a better color.—Elliott & Beasley, Stormy Ridge, Ohio.

Not Willing to Reduce Corn Acreage

Grain & Feed Journals: Sealing of corn is just starting here. Some of the corn is not in cribs satisfactory for sealing. We do not expect to see a mad rush on the part of those holding corn, because they have until March 1 to apply for loans. If a farmer does not need money immediately he will wait in hopes that the market will go above the 45-cent level and he will be able to sell without signing for reduced acreage.—Roberts & Pearson, Alixis, Ill.

The Processing Tax on Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: What effect the processing tax on wheat has had in reducing consumption remains unknown. However, production of flour for the country in November, as given by one of the leading flour mills, shows a reduction of about eight per cent compared with the corresponding period last year. Our attention has been called to a draft on a car of flour amounting to \$1353.00, of which \$413.00 represented the processing tax on the wheat used in its manufacture and the tax on the cotton bags used to pack the flour.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Farmers Will Not Sign If Price Advances

Grain & Feed Journals: We find that at around 37 cents a bushel farmers are disposed to sell their corn rather than take government loans on it without knowing just what sort of reduction in acreage and hogs contracts they may have to sign.

A number of farmers are getting cautious about what the government gives them to sign. If the price would get up around 40 cents to the farmer we believe fewer applications for government loans would be made.—C. F. Hayes, A. D. Hayes Co., Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

Iowa Farmers in a Hurry to Borrow

Grain & Feed Journals: I talked with County Sealer Harry Cornish at Perry, Ia. Farmers demand has exhausted his supply of warehouse certificates and seals. Sealing is done for a quarter of a cent a bushel. Provisions require a floor under the corn and a roof over it. A roof may be placed over a temporary crib by supporting it on a frame work. The fee for sealing is collected at the time of sealing. The seal is of metal, simply nailed across the door and its jamb, on which a number is scratched or painted to correspond with the number on the certificate.

Each county has a com'ite which dictates the amount to be collected for sealing service, and rules governing what constitutes adequate cribbing.

Farmers apparently are little concerned with the contracts they will have to sign governing reduction in acreage and hogs. They are reaching for the 45 cents a bushel the government will lend them on sealed corn, letting future contracts worry about themselves. The moment they get their warehouse certificate they trot to the bank and deposit it for the loan. Landlords are the most anxious. Occasionally a farmer is anxious to get his crib sealed "before the government runs out of money."—E. W. M.

Controlling Agricultural Production

By NAT C. MURRAY

The government attempt to control agricultural production, by paying farmers to withdraw land from cultivation and taxing processors, is meeting some unfavorable and evil consequences. Since the tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat used for flour, the production of flour has decreased about 15 per cent. The law exempting producers of wheat from paying the tax is encouraging widespread "bootlegging" of tax free flour.

The government has obligated itself to pay more than \$100,000,000 bonus to farmers willing to reduce their wheat acreage; however, the receipts from the processing tax in the first quarter of operation was only \$18,000,000. And these millions of dollars given to some farmers, have failed to bring about the reduced acreage sought, because they stimulated other thousands of farmers to plant who had not been growing wheat in recent years. The Governor of Georgia has urged farmers of that state to sow wheat to avoid the tax. The acreage sown to wheat this fall in the United States is practically the same total as the acreage sown a year ago.

The payment of bonuses might be condoned from the standpoint of social, if not economic justice, if the bonus were given only to needy farmers. But like the rain which falls on both the just and unjust (or less on the unjust who have taken the umbrellas of the just), these bonuses are paid to well-to-do farmers as well as to needy farmers; bonus checks exceeding \$20,000 have been paid to individual planters.

On the other hand, the burden of these taxes weighs most heavily upon the poor of the cities. A rich man in the city scarcely feels the tax, because he eats no more bread (possibly less) than the poor man who spends most of his earnings for food.

The plan is having a corrupting influence upon many farmers. Padding of accounts, the basis of bonus payments, is one of the difficulties which the administration is encountering. A farmer spokesman in North Dakota publicly exhorted farmers to get as much as possible out of the government.

The farming element as a class has suffered severely in the recent years of depression; but not more so than the urban population. Since 1925 the ratio of farmers' income to the total national income has remained almost constant; both have fallen drastically, but in about the same proportion.

A fundamental flaw of the government production control program is that yearly variation of crop production is largely beyond the control of man. Administrative officials recognize this flaw, but minimize its importance. Thus the agricultural adjustment administrator, in a published statement, says:

"In industry every successful manufacturer practices production control and in addition control of supplies after production. Control of production is much more difficult in agriculture than in industry, and I am fully aware that control of acreage does not necessarily mean control of supply, because weather and pests, which are beyond the farmers' control, exert such a tremendous influence on production. Nevertheless, it is perfectly obvious that planted acreage is ordinarily a dominant factor."

We have tabulated government records of acreage, yield per acre and production of various crops yearly since 1900. We find that, in the case of wheat (also potatoes), of the yearly variation of production 70 per cent was due to yield, and 30 per cent to acreage; for corn 82 per cent of the yearly variation of production was due to yield and 18 per cent to acreage; and for cotton 63 per cent yield and 37 per cent acreage. These changes in yield are beyond the control of man. Even the acreage planned is often affected by weather conditions at planting time. It should be noted that planning of acreage comes first as to time, and vicissitudes of weather, affecting yields, come later; hence the difficulty of control of production.

The present policy of the administration to

reduce agricultural production to domestic requirements, that is, to reduce production to national needs, without surplus, and at the same time practically prohibits imports, if successful, would be fraught with serious danger. India, China and Russia, all agricultural countries, but practically self sustained, are noted for their periods of famine, and losses from starvation. This is the direction toward which the present control plan would lead us. But it will not likely be successful.

Foresight of our administrative officials has not been proved superior to the composite foresight of our individual farmers. In October, 1929, for instance, the Farm Board issued a statement saying that, based on known world supply, the prevailing price of wheat was too low, and the Chairman of the Board publicly advised farmers to hold their wheat for higher prices. The price then was between \$1.30 and \$1.40 a bushel. Instead of rising, the price declined, and continued to decline to lowest levels on record.

Agricultural production is being adjusted constantly and more or less steadily, by trial and error, production shifting from one crop to another, or from areas of less profit to areas of more profit. Our rice was once produced almost entirely in the Carolinas, where practically none is grown now. Our cotton area has been shifting from the eastern high cost area to the western low cost area of the cotton belt. Our wheat area has shifted toward the great plains area, where under modern machine methods it is produced at lower cost than elsewhere. The present policy of the government tends to reduce acreage in the low cost area, to a greater extent than in the high cost area. Witness the wheat expansion this fall in New York, Tennessee and Kentucky, high cost areas; and reduction in low cost areas of Kansas.

Practice of adjustment of production by trial and error is much safer when left to the millions of individual farmers than under a central control body. Errors by some farmers are not serious in the aggregate; but errors of a central control body might be disastrous to the nation.

It is encouraging to observe that coincident with the revival of general business, foreign trade in agricultural products is also increasing. Our agricultural exports in the first quarter of the current season, July 1 to September 30, were larger than in like period last year. This trend is not allowed for in the crop reduction program.



David Horn, Winnipeg, Can., Deceased

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Dec. 28—The annual meeting of the National Federation of the Country Grain Elevator Ass'n's in Chicago at Congress Hotel.

Jan. 15. Farm Seed Group of A. S. T. A. at Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Jan. 25, 26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, library of Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Meeting of National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'n's Called

As promptly as possible after his return from Washington Geo. E. Booth, pres., notified members of an adjourned meeting to follow the annual meeting scheduled for Dec. 28 at Chicago.

Mr. Booth says: "Inasmuch as the code will not be approved and signed before some time in January it will not be possible to go over the final provisions and enforcement features of the Code in our annual meeting. It is expected, therefore, that the annual meeting of the Federation on Dec. 28 will do little more than adjourn to a later date as soon as possible after the signature of the President has been affixed to the country grain elevator code.

Mendota, Ill.—Grain dealers thru here are intensely interested in the corn-hog plan, and in the processing tax on corn. Further they do not understand Why any farmer would want to sell corn at present prices, if the government is willing to loan him 45 cents a bushel on it. Who can tell?

Administrator Johnson commented on the open shop question as follows: "As I understand it, an open shop is a place where any man who is competent and whose services are desired will be employed, regardless of whether or not he belongs to a union. That is exactly what the national industrial recovery act says. The statute cannot be qualified."

David Horn Dies

David Horn, 83, veteran Winnipeg grain man, died Dec. 13, on the eve of his 84th birthday.

At the age of 19, just out from Scotland, Mr. Horn went to work for the Everton Mills at Guelph, Ont. In 1882 he went west, and in December, 1887, he was made a member of the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange, a connection he continued until 1930.

Vigorous in his efforts to build an efficient and respected grain inspection department for western Canada, Mr. Horn was made chief grain inspector at Winnipeg in 1899. This position he continued until 1910 when he resigned to become managing director of the Fort William Elevator Co.

Mr. Horn is credited with building the efficient inspection service enjoyed by the western Canada trade, that led to the confident acceptance of Canadian wheat in foreign markets on government certificate.

The Winnipeg grain trade paid silent tribute to his memory when trading on the Exchange was briefly halted the day of his death. Harry Sellers, pres. of the Exchange, expressed the feelings of the trade, when he said: "Mr. Horn's work earned a reputation that will long survive him. He was fair in all his dealings and his decisions were accepted without question."

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Hudson, S. D., Dec. 12.—Good corn crop at this point. Farmers signing up freely with Government for 45-cent corn.—R. G. Finch.

Jamaica, Ill., Dec. 14.—Corn here turned out fair. Lots of corn did not mature. Looks like a cold winter, as lots of farmers are sealing their corn.—Loren A. Williams.

Winnipeg, Man.—The protein survey map of Western Canada for 1933 has recently been issued by the grain research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The greater area shows 13 to 15% protein, the high protein centering in Saskatchewan, ranging from 19% in the south to 9% in the north.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 20.—Weather conditions generally during the past week were favorable for all outdoor operations and some plowing was accomplished in all sections. Winter grains continue small in size, but precipitation was generally sufficient to temporarily maintain the vigorous condition of the plants.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 14.—We have had no rain in this territory since Sept. 28. Very few winter oats have been planted and it now looks as though south Texas will have another oats failure. Unless oats are planted by Christmas they seldom make a crop regardless of how much rain after this time.—Star Grain & Elev. Co., by C. M. Taylor, Pres.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 20.—The area sown to winter wheat in Kansas in the fall of 1933 is estimated at 11,953,000 acres, a reduction of 7% or 900,000 acres from the acreage sown in the fall of 1932. The December condition this year at 64% indicates a probable abandonment in 1934 of 25% or more of the area sown this fall. Likewise the low condition this December points to below average acre yields in 1934. The crop now is in a critical condition in much of the wheat area and subject to serious damage by extreme changes in temperature unless preceded by adequate moisture or snow cover.—F. K. Reed, Ag. Statistician, Federal and State Depts. of Ag.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 23.—Missouri wheat goes into winter quarters with a condition of 83% normal, against 76% in December, 1932, and the acreage is 1,554,000 seeded for the 1934 harvest, 10% over the 1932 seeding. The 1932 seeding was 1,413,000, which was 7% under the preceding year. Wheat seeding has increased in all sections of Missouri, except the southern third. The late fall without killing frosts has

been favorable to wheat growth, and recent rains will provide enough moisture for surface requirements. Rye acreage is 5% less than last year, being 52,000 acres sown against 55,000 in 1932. The December condition is 83% compared with 81% last year.—E. A. Logan, U. S. Bureau of Ag. Ec., and Jewell Mayes, Mo. State Dept., co-operating.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—U. S. Department of Agriculture shows a marked reduction in the acreage and condition of fall grains. The report shows:

Crop and year— Winter wheat—	Fall sowings—		Condi- tion Dec. 1. Pct.
	Pct. of acreage sown the previous fall.	Acres.	
10 yr. av., 1922-'31.....	102.4	44,971,000	83.5
1929	102.4	44,971,000	86.0
1930	100.6	45,240,000	86.3
1931	93.6	42,848,000	79.4
1932	100.3	42,692,000	68.9
1933	96.0	41,002,000	74.3
Rye, all purposes—			
10 yr. av., 1922-'31.....	85.7	5,196,000	85.7
1930	82.9	5,196,000	82.9
1931	97.9	5,085,000	82.0
1932	87.3	4,439,000	76.3
1933	114.7	5,091,000	69.9

FIGURES BY STATES

Acreage and condition of wheat in principal producing states follow:

	Acreage.	Condition, per cent.
Pennsylvania	902,000	84
Ohio	1,790,000	83
Indiana	1,671,000	83
Illinois	1,850,000	85
Michigan	808,000	85
Missouri	1,554,000	83
Nebraska	3,034,000	75
Kansas	11,953,000	64
Oklahoma	4,198,000	75
Texas	4,042,000	66
Montana	692,000	80
Idaho	636,000	72
Colorado	938,000	67
Washington	1,114,000	91
Oregon	864,000	82
California	677,000	79

Abandonment of 1932 seedings of winter wheat was 33.4 per cent of the acreage sown; of the 1931 seedings was 16.7 per cent, and the average of the ten years, 1920-1929, was 12.4 per cent.

Rye acreage and condition: Wisconsin, 364,000 and 87 per cent; Minnesota, 582,000 and 78; North Dakota, 1,047,000 and 55; South Dakota, 733,000 and 49; Nebraska, 375,000 and 67.

Flaxseed Crop Continues to Shrink

The final U. S. Government report for the 1933 crop indicates the harvested flax acreage to be 1,233,000 acres from which production is estimated at 6,785,000 bus. Last year's harvested acreage was 2,087,000, production 11,841,000. In

1931 the final acreage was 2,313,000 and production 11,798,000. To get an idea of what a serious crop failure we have had in the U. S. this year it is only necessary to look at the thirty years average flaxseed production in the U. S. of 19,151,000 bus. Of the 6,785,000 bushels harvested this year, 4,365,000 came from Minnesota and 1,677,000 from North Dakota.

This final government report enables us to summarize world flax production in 1933. In twelve out of fifteen of the principal flax growing countries this 1933 production, according to the official estimates, is 79,350,000 bus. as compared with 85,057,000 bus. in 1932 and 121,166,000 in 1931.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Production of Minor Crops

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report:

BUCKWHEAT		Production	
Acreage harvested		1932	1933
1932 1933		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
State—	1,000 acres		
New York	149	139	2,458
Pa.	138	141	2,070
Ohio	20	24	270
Ind.	12	19	168
Mich.	20	24	290
Wis.	12	17	138
Minn.	20	15	180
Md.	5	6	88
Va.	15	13	150
W. Va.	21	22	315
U. S.	454	462	6,727

GRAIN SORGHUMS		Production	
Acreage harvested		1932	1933
1932 1933		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Mo.	104	88	1,716
Kans.	1,328	1,607	17,264
Okl.	1,602	1,400	15,219
Tex.	4,065	4,228	63,000
N. Mex.	392	372	3,763
Calif.	115	92	2,990
U. S.	7,864	8,143	106,306

CLOVER SEED		Production	
Acreage harvested		1932	1933
1932 1933		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ohio	208	146	353
Ind.	203	110	304
Ill.	230	196	299
Mich.	104	156	145
Minn.	62	68	136
Iowa	78	125	78
Idaho	21	20	84
U. S.	1,100	1,006	1,686

ALFALFA SEED		Production	
Acreage harvested		1932	1933
1932 1933		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Mich.	12	25	18
Minn.	36	36	54
S. Dak.	19	35	32
Nebr.	26	47	41
Kan.	31	45	62
Idaho	17	30	42
Ariz.	14	14	56
Calif.	12	15	37
U. S.	274	382	535

FLAXSEED		Production	
Acreage harvested		1932	1933
1932 1933		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	689	682	6,339
N. Dak.	826	430	3,221
S. Dak.	165	46	776
Kans.	46	36	299
Mont.	214	54	749
U. S.	1,975	1,283	11,671

SWEET CLOVER SEED		Production	
Acreage harvested		1932	1933
1932 1933		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ohio	6	5	17
Ill.	13	16	32
Wis.	1	3	3
Minn.	61	61	262
Iowa	6	5	18
N. D.	48	37	120
S. D.	23	29	80
Nebr.	19	21	57
Kans.	18	18	59
Mont.	5	6	12
Colo.	3	3	15
U. S.	208	208	692

TIMOTHY SEED		Production	
Acreage harvested		1932	1933
1932 1933		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Pa.	4	4	10
Ohio	23	21	80
Ind.	9	14	31
Ill.	57	57	171
Minn.	38	15	135
Iowa	170	110	765
Mo.	64	67	192
U. S.	372	292	1,406

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 22.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators for the week ending Dec. 15 were as follows: Western country elevators, 105,694,557 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevs., 5,241,369; interior pub. and semi-pub. terms, 3,882,410; Vancouver and New Westminster, 12,470,264; Victoria, 714,393; Prince Rupert elevator, 1,092,150; Churchill, 2,475,779; Fort William and Port Arthur, 61,680,963; eastern elevs.—lake ports, 24,172,930; eastern elevs.—seaboard ports, 10,221,426; U. S. lake ports, 8,449,776; U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports, 6,907,670; totals, 243,003,692 bus.; same week previous year, 236,876,992 bus. The total of oats was 20,145,468 bus., of barley 11,803,260, of flaxseed 624,860 and of rye 4,129,075, compared with oats 9,536,761 bus., barley 6,515,380, flaxseed 1,473,087 and rye 4,911,186 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat*									
	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 26
Chicago*	85½	83½	85½	85½	84½	84½	81½	80½	84½	84½
Winnipeg*	63½	62½	63½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62	63½	...
Liverpool*	65	65½	65½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64	64½	...
Kansas City	78½	78½	77½	78	78	77½	74½	74½	77½	77½
Minneapolis	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	77½	76½	79½	80½
Duluth, durum	80½	79½	80½	80½	79½	79½	76½	76	79½	80
Milwaukee	85½	84½	85½	85½	84½	84½	81½	80½	84½	...
	Corn									
	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 26
Chicago	52½	51½	51½	49½	50½	50½	47½	48½	50½	50½
Kansas City	47½	47½	47½	46½	45½	46½	44½	44½	46½	46½
Milwaukee	52½	51½	51½	50½	50½	50½	47½	48½	50½	...
	Oats									
	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 26
Chicago	37½	37½	37½	36½	36½	36½	35	35½	37	36½
Winnipeg	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32	32	32½	...
Minneapolis	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	31½	31½	33½	33½
Milwaukee	37½	37½	37½	36½	36½	36½	35	35½	37	...
	Rye									
	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 26
Chicago	57½	57½	58½	57½	57½	57½	55½	55½	57½	57½
Minneapolis	56	56½	56½	55½	56½	56½	53½	54½	56½	55½
Winnipeg	43½	43½	44	43½	43½	44½	43½	43½	44½	...
Duluth	56½	56½	57	56½	56½	56½	54	56	57	56
	Barley									
	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 26
Minneapolis	46	45½	45½	45½	45½	45	43½	43½	46½	46½
Winnipeg	37½	37	37½	37	36½	37	36½	36½	37½	...
Milwaukee	48½	48	48	47½	47½	47½	46½	46½	49½	...
Chicago	48½	48	47½	47½	47½	47½	46½	46½	49½	50½

*Wheat price in gold cents Dec. 22: Chicago, 53½; Winnipeg, 41½; Liverpool, 47½.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Waynesville, O., Dec. 14.—No grain moving. Feeds very quiet. Collections slow. Wheat needing moisture.—Everett Early.

Lewis, Ia., Dec. 13.—Many of our farmers, where their corn is in sound cribs, will take advantage of the government loan offer of 45c a bu.—Frank Albright, Lewis Grain & Coal Co.

North Henderson, Ill., Dec. 19.—Corn movement has stopped, due to talk about loans. Some farmers waiting for higher prices; others will seek to borrow Government money.—Alex Miller, North Henderson Grain Co.

Rio, Ill., Dec. 19.—Movement of new corn has come almost to a standstill. Farmers are waiting to see what acreage reduction the government demands. Many plan to take advantage of the loan before March.—R. Litchfield, Roberts & Litchfield.

New Orleans, La.—November shipments of grain (by water) were: Wheat 6,675 bus., corn 151,654, oats 12,516, compared with wheat 51,568 bus., corn 358,845, and oats 55,797 in November, 1932.—J. M. Wilkie, Chief Grain Inspector, New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 14.—The continued dry weather during October, November and December is causing much buying of hay and feed-stuffs in southwest Texas. This territory is now shipping in corn from the northern terminal markets and may be buying northern oats early in January.—Star Grain & Elevator Co., by C. M. Taylor, Pres.

Winterset, Ia., Dec. 14.—The majority of our farmers are sealing their corn. We do not expect much of a movement for some time.—E. R. Tomkins, Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 18.—The soybean movement is about over. It was a good crop thru this territory. Corn movement is at a standstill since government loans started.—R. W. Baxter, Schoff & Baxter.

Monmouth, Ill., Dec. 19.—Sealing of corn has just started. Movement of new corn has stopped. Credits are loosening up since farmers can turn corn over to the government at any time.—W. Smith Elevator Co.

Stronghurst, Ill., Dec. 18.—Our normal good fall movement of corn has literally been stopped by government loans. A majority of our farmers plan to accept government loans and seal their corn.—Glenn D. Marshall, Stronghurst Grain & Mds. Co.

Patterson, Ia., Dec. 14.—Over half our farmers are sealing their corn. Feeders are after everything which cannot be sealed. Elevator handling of corn is at a standstill until something happens to release sealed grain.—J. G. Martin, J. G. Martin & Son.

Winterset, Ia., Dec. 14.—Probably 80% of our farmers will get 45c government loans on their corn. Sealers have grown lenient, accepting cribs with no bottoms. A number of farmers are sealing their corn on the farm and replacing with 30c feeder corn.—M. Young & Co., Inc.

Sheffield, Ill., Dec. 20.—The movement of new corn has stopped. We expect most of the farmers to seal their corn. They figure they can't lose. The local sealer sealed 50,000 bus. the first day he was out. We understand he has an extensive waiting list.—C. E. Wescott, Sheffield Farmers Grain Co.

New London, Ia., Dec. 16.—When the price goes down it encourages farmers to take advantage of government corn loans; when it works up they become less hurried about signing up. Only about 5 to 10% of our farmers have signed up so far. But there will be more.—Chas. Shipley, New London Farmers Elevator Co.

Batavia, Ia., Dec. 16.—Corn movement has literally stopped. The government loans are the cause. Those who have corn are holding it at over 40 cents. It is working a hardship on the feeders, and unless livestock prices work upward, many of them will probably be forced to the wall.—G. W. Jager, Peebler & Jager.

Danville, Ia., Dec. 16.—If the market would get so I could pay 40 cents I could buy quite a lot of corn. But it will not move at present levels, so long as the government offers loans at 45c. A lot of our farmers, big corn raisers, are planning to take advantage of the government guarantee, altho few have done so as yet.—W. A. Hanna.

St. Louis, Mo.—November receipts of grain were: Wheat 969,000 bus., corn 1,087,500; oats 314,000, rye 6,000, barley 43,200, soy beans 118,500, kafir 48,000, and hay 1,308 tons. Shipments in November were: Wheat 944,700 bus., corn 393,200, oats 328,000, rye 17,500, barley 12,800, soy beans 1,500, kafir 10,200, and hay 312 tons.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Oakland, Ia., Dec. 13.—We expect 80% to 85% of our farmers to accept government loans of 45c a bu. on their corn. While a good deal of the corn is in temporary cribs, sealers are growing more lenient, and will seal corn resting on the ground in such cribs, so long as it is protected by a good roof and is located where well drained, disallowing a layer of about 14 inches at the bottom.—B. M. Halladay, Farmers Co-op. Co.

Decatur, Ill.—Although corn futures broke sharply this week, to most farmers this grain is still worth 45c per bushel sealed in his own cribs, on the basis of the Government loan. Therefore there is little prospect of any material movement to terminal markets and receipts are daily getting smaller. The unfavorable ratio between corn and hog prices is also a big factor in farmers sealing up their corn and selling their hogs.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Portland, Ore.—Export wheat, 13,500 tons of it, will be loaded out of Seattle elevators prior to the first of the year on four ships, the schedule being the heaviest recorded out of that port for more than two years. The "Mary D." under charter to Norton Lilly & Co., carried 6,000 tons to Shanghai; the "Lamsworth" will load 3,500 tons for Ireland; "Tantalus," 1,500 tons and "Hakatatsu Maru" 2,500 tons for Japan.—F. K. H.

Indianola, Ia., Dec. 14.—We are unable to fill our own requirements for corn at less than 40c. Even at that figure little comes in. Nearly all the farmers are taking advantage of government loans since sealers are sealing wire cribbed corn protected by a roof.—Kent & Co.

Oats in Strong Position

As might be expected from a crop of 699,000,000 bus., against 1,238,000,000 bus. in 1932, the movement of oats to primary markets since Aug. 1 has been less than last year, 36,743,000 bus., compared with 42,217,690.

Higher prices have cut down consumption, however, with the result that a big visible supply has been piled up, 45,453,000 bus., against 24,825,000 bus. a year ago. Speculators with confidence in the future value of oats have taken the surplus off the market and are holding for higher prices.

In June and July it was discovered that the crop would be short and a feverish wave of speculative buying, urged on also by fear of inflation of the currency, drove the December future up to 52¾c on July 17. The following collapse of the wheat market dragged down the price of December oats during August and September to a low of 25c on Oct. 17. This decline was in sympathy with corn and wheat, as there was no liquidation of the open interest in oats futures, which was 59,467,000 on Oct. 17, compared with 51,169,000 on July 17. Liquidation of wheat, on contrary, was heavy from an open interest of 193,322,000 July 17 to 148,294,000 bus. on Oct. 17. Altho there was a drop in the open interest from 51,169,000 July 17 to a low of 47,016,000 this climbed steadily to a high of 63,095,000 bus. Oct. 5, and has since remained within 5,000,000 bus. of the top, now standing at 59,000,000 to 60,000,000.

Holders of cash and future oats are very confident that values are to be higher and eagerly add to their stocks and lines on every small decline in the market since the October bottom was made. On Oct. 17 May oats sold at a low of 28¾c. The downward reactions since that time have stopped higher up, at 33 cents Nov. 1, and 33¾c on Dec. 4. There followed a rise to 39½ cents Dec. 11, and the market since has held stubbornly a few cents under that price.

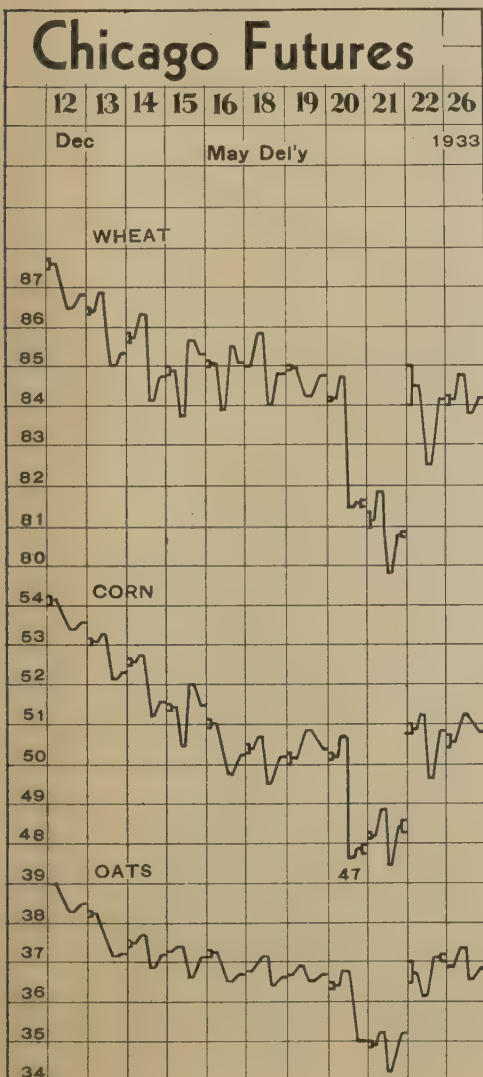
Barish factors are the stale and large unliquidated long interest, the large visible supply, and the possibility that corn and wheat may be substituted for oats in feeding. Any bad break in wheat may pull down the price of oats again just as the recent drop in May wheat from 88½ to 79½ pulled oats down from 39½ to 34¼ cents.

During the winter there is little demand for cash oats to stimulate the market, or to reduce the visible. In 15 years out of the past 56 the visible reached its maximum in January, in November 13 times, in October 9 and in December 7 times. The minimum was reached in August 23 times and in July 20 times.

The real demand for cash oats will be felt in the spring for seed and feed. More seed is needed for oats than for corn, about 2½ bus. per acre. Where draft animals are put to work on the land in the spring their feed is changed to include much oats in the ration.

In the fall of the year the price movement of oats is influenced more by the fluctuations of wheat and corn, but in April and May oats assert their individuality. For example, in 1928, from Apr. 26 to May 24 oats advanced from 65½ to 68½ while May wheat declined from \$1.71½ Apr. 30 to \$1.41 on May 31.

Upward price movements of oats have at times been spectacular. In 1901 oats advanced from 23¼ in January to 48¼ in December. In 1907 oats moved from 33½ in January to 56½ in September. In 1908 from 46 in August oats advanced to 60½ in July. In 1929 oats went from 36½ in August to 48 in January and May. In 1927 the advance was from 43½ in August to 59 in December and 78 in June. In 1919 oats sold at 89 cents in December and in the following June July oats sold at \$1.08 and cash No. 2 white at \$1.29.



License for Handlers of Prison Products

Effective Jan. 19, 1934, the Hawes-Cooper Act of Congress will apply to all goods, wares, merchandise manufactured, produced or mined, wholly or in part, by convicts or prisoners in any penal or reformatory institution.

By House Bill 23 the Indiana Legislature made the Act apply to Indiana, where it will be unlawful for any person to sell convict-made goods, except by obtaining a license to do so. This will apply to grain dealers selling prison-made binder twine.

Canadian Wheat Thru U. S. Ports to Great Britain

W. G. Mott, sec'y of the North American Export Grain Ass'n, announced Dec. 21 that a test shipment of Canadian wheat thru Buffalo and New York to London has been permitted entry without assessment of the duty of 6 cents per bushel on non-Canadian wheat. He says:

"No really radical alteration was made in the documentary evidence sent with it. One change made was to the effect that a buyer in the United Kingdom must show that he required the wheat and his order must be received at the point of shipment before the wheat is started on its journey."

Changing A. A. A. Policies

Following the resignation of Geo. N. Peek as administrator, it is expected that Gen. Westervelt, head of the processing and marketing division, will step out, with his executive assistant, C. W. Dunning.

With their departure, the A. A. A. is expected to swing from control by trade agreement to control by reduction of production, which seems to be the Wallace preference.

Another sharp divergence is the loss of Mr. Peek's championship of the profit idea in industry. Those left in control believe in limitation of profit or no profit. Chas. W. Holman, sec'y of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Ass'n, charged Dec. 20 that radical members of the A. A. A. are attempting to "sabotage" the farm co-operative movement because it obstructs their plan to scuttle the private profit system.

Grinding of Government Wheat

Wheat stocks accumulated by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation will be allocated to millers for grinding by L. J. Morgan, who performed the same service for the Red Cross, together with Captain E. H. Cope and S. U. Baxter. The offices of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation are at 304 Federal Bldg., Chicago.

Mills will make application to the Chicago office of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation on the amount of flour they desire to grind. Upon acceptance of all or part of the application, the mill will be given requisition upon the Farmers' National Grain Corporation for the necessary quantity of wheat. The latter will then purchase the wheat in favorable position and ship it to the mill.

The understanding is that the mill will not be permitted to use its own wheat and have it replaced later as was done in some instances on Red Cross flour, but it is possible that mills securing flour allotments will be enabled to sell some of their excess wheat on a competitive basis if open market purchases involve out of line hauls or there is no purchasable stock of suitable grain close to the mill.

The purchasing of wheat will not be limited to country-run grain but will include public and private storage wheat if advantageously situated and purchasable on a satisfactory basis.

Mills will be allowed a slightly higher conversion charge of 55c a bbl. The specifications for flour are exactly the same as those followed by the Red Cross and the allocation of orders among the mills will be based upon past performance.

The F. S. R. C. has present wheat holding of about 12 million bus.

Most of the F. S. R. C. wheat is represented by holdings of the May future in various markets and the process of having the grain converted into flour will involve exchange of the future for cash wheat, either with the mill or by agreement with elevator interests.

Broad Power of the F. S. R. C.

The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation by its Delaware charter has the following powers, among others:

To accept grants or deliveries in this country or abroad of moneys, commodities, lands, or other property of any class, nature or description.

Purchase, store, handle and process surplus farm or other commodities and "dispose of the same so as to relieve the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment and, or to adjust the severe disparity between the prices of agricultural commodities and other commodities and products."

Remove or increase and improve distribution of agricultural or other commodities and products, to provide market expansion.

This is one reason the F. S. R. C. has been given the work of distributing government wheat to millers for grinding. Many activities of the A. A. A. may be taken over by the F. S. R. C.

In the opinion of many legal experts, there were few, if any businesses, in which the corporation could not engage under its broad powers if it had a mind to do so. To this and another illustration that the corporation might easily be used to displace the functions of commodity markets, such as grain exchanges, Mr. Hopkins only replied: "What of it?"

Killed Fumigating Grain Bin

Wm. Swindler, weighmaster at Elevator "C," aged 47 years, took a drum of calcium cyanide into a bin of the Red Star Mill at Wichita, Kan., and scattered the powder on the wheat to kill weevils, at 4:30 p. m., Dec. 16.

He was overcome by the hydrocyanic acid gas generated and a fellow worker, Jas. A. Miller, aged 60, went to his rescue; but was unable to pull him out, and ran for aid to the offices, where he found Lyle D. Gunsauls and Chas. L. Greenwood, auditors from Minneapolis, Minn., working on the books of the mill.

Gunsauls went into the bin, but could not remove Swindler. The fumes prevented Greenwood from entering the bin. They called the fire department by phone, and a fireman wearing a gas mask carried out Mr. Swindler. Artificial respiration failed to revive him. Miller recovered.

Entering a bin to distribute the cyanide is contrary to the instructions of the manufacturer of the fumigant. Whereas bisulphide of carbon and chloropicrin are heavy gases and sink down thru the grain the hydrocyanic acid gas is light and the cyanide should be fed into the bin with the grain going in, using equipment as prescribed by the manufacturers. Neglect to follow instructions cost Swindler his life.

While an expert chemist may not be indispensable to conduct a cyanide fumigation those entrusted with this work should be properly instructed by experienced fumigators. The approved practice in building fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas is to introduce the gas thru pipes into the premises, the operators remaining outside. The use of the granular calcium cyanide has increased in recent years due to the convenience of its application and the absence of any fire hazard.

A Wheat Marketing Board for Canada was proposed by Premier Brownlee at a meeting Dec. 3 of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The poor farmer will get thoroughly regulated and restricted before the racketeers get through with him.

United States Grain Crops for 48 Years

Estimates of the Department of Agriculture on wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley crops of the United States from 1886 to 1933, inclusive, are as follows:

	Wheat			Corn			Oats			Rye			Barley	
	Winter, Bushels.	Spring, Bushels.	Total, Bushels.	Winter, Bushels.	Spring, Bushels.	Total, Bushels.	Winter, Bushels.	Spring, Bushels.	Total, Bushels.	Winter, Bushels.	Spring, Bushels.	Total, Bushels.	Winter, Bushels.	Spring, Bushels.
1886.....	302,376,000	154,842,000	457,218,000	1,665,441,000	624,134,000	2,289,575,000	24,489,000	59,428,000	83,917,000	24,489,000	59,428,000	83,917,000	59,428,000	59,428,000
1887.....	292,830,000	163,499,000	456,329,000	1,456,161,000	659,618,000	2,115,779,000	20,693,000	56,812,000	77,505,000	20,693,000	56,812,000	77,505,000	56,812,000	56,812,000
1888.....	277,920,000	137,948,000	415,868,000	1,987,790,000	701,735,000	2,689,525,000	28,415,000	63,884,000	92,299,000	28,415,000	63,884,000	92,299,000	63,884,000	63,884,000
1889.....	332,213,000	158,347,000	490,560,000	2,112,892,000	751,515,000	2,864,407,000	30,000,000	78,090,000	108,090,000	30,000,000	78,090,000	108,090,000	78,090,000	78,090,000
1890.....	255,344,000	143,918,000	399,262,000	1,489,970,000	523,621,000	2,013,591,000	28,000,000	68,000,000	96,000,000	28,000,000	68,000,000	96,000,000	68,000,000	68,000,000
1891.....	393,464,000	219,316,000	612,780,000	2,060,154,000	735,394,000	2,795,548,000	33,000,000	80,000,000	113,000,000	33,000,000	80,000,000	113,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
1892.....	359,191,000	156,758,000	515,949,000	1,628,464,000	661,035,000	2,289,499,000	30,000,000	72,000,000	102,000,000	30,000,000	72,000,000	102,000,000	72,000,000	72,000,000
1893.....	275,489,000	120,643,000	396,132,000	1,619,496,000	638,855,000	2,258,351,000	26,555,000	69,869,000	96,424,000	26,555,000	69,869,000	96,424,000	69,869,000	69,869,000
1894.....	326,399,000	133,868,000	460,267,000	1,212,770,000	662,087,000	1,874,857,000	26,727,000	61,400,000	88,127,000	26,727,000	61,400,000	88,127,000	61,400,000	61,400,000
1895.....	257,709,000	209,391,000	467,100,000	2,151,139,000	824,444,000	2,975,583,000	27,210,000	87,373,000	114,583,000	27,210,000	87,373,000	114,583,000	87,373,000	87,373,000
1896.....	264,339,000	163,345,000	427,684,000	2,283,875,000	707,346,000	2,991,221,000	24,396,000	69,695,000	94,091,000	24,396,000	69,695,000	94,091,000	69,695,000	69,695,000
1897.....	332,698,000	197,451,000	530,149,000	1,902,968,000	698,768,000	2,601,736,000	27,363,000	66,685,000	94,048,000	27,363,000	66,685,000	94,048,000	66,685,000	66,685,000
1898.....	379,807,000	295,341,000	675,148,000	1,924,185,000	730,905,000	2,655,090,000	25,657,000	55,792,000	81,449,000	25,657,000	55,792,000	81,449,000	55,792,000	55,792,000
1899.....	296,675,000	250,629,000	547,304,000	2,078,144,000	796,178,000	2,874,322,000	23,962,000	73,381,000	97,343,000	23,962,000	73,381,000	97,343,000	73,381,000	73,381,000
1900.....	330,884,000	191,346,000	522,230,000	2,105,102,000	809,126,000	2,914,228,000	23,996,000	58,926,000	82,922,000	23,996,000	58,926,000	82,922,000	58,926,000	58,926,000
1901.....	429,675,000	318,785,000	748,460,000	1,522,520,000	736,800,000	2,259,320,000	30,345,000	109,933,000	140,278,000	30,345,000	109,933,000	140,278,000	109,933,000	109,933,000
1902.....	362,672,000	307,390,000	670,062,000	2,523,468,000	987,842,000	3,511,310,000	33,630,000	134,954,000	168,584,000	33,630,000	134,954,000	168,584,000	134,954,000	134,954,000
1903.....	401,686,000	236,136,000	637,822,000	2,244,177,000	784,094,000	3,028,271,000	29,363,000	131,861,000	161,224,000	29,363,000	131,861,000	161,224,000	131,861,000	131,861,000
1904.....	332,935,346	219,464,171	552,399,517	2,467,481,000	894,596,552	3,362,077,552	27,235,000	139,749,000	166,984,000	27,235,000	139,749,000	166,984,000	139,749,000	139,749,000
1905.....	428,462,834	263,516,655	691,979,489	2,707,998,540	953,216,177	3,661,214,717	27,616,000	136,651,000	164,267,000	27,616,000	136,651,000	164,267,000	136,651,000	136,651,000
1906.....	492,888,000	242,374,000	735,262,000	2,927,416,091	964,904,522	3,892,320,613	33,375,000	178,916,000	212,291,000	33,375,000	178,916,000	212,291,000	178,916,000	178,916,000
1907.....	409,442,000	224,645,000	634,087,000	2,592,300,000	754,443,000	3,346,743,000	31,566,000	153,317,000	184,883,000	31,566,000	153,317,000	184,883,000	153,317,000	153,317,000
1908.....	437,908,000	226,694,000	664,602,000	2,668,651,000	807,156,000	3,475,807,000	31,851,000	166,756,000	198,607,000	31,851,000	166,756,000	198,607,000	166,756,000	166,756,000
1909.....	419,732,000	263,646,000	683,378,000	2,552,190,000	1,007,129,000	3,559,319,000	29,520,000	173,321,000	202,841,000	29,520,000	173,321,000	202,841,000	173,321,000	173,321,000
1910.....	434,142,000	200,979,900	635,121,000	2,886,260,000	1,180,513,000	4,066,773,000	34,897,000	173,832,000	208,729,000	34,897,000	173,832,000	208,729,000	173,832,000	173,832,000
1911.....	430,656,000	190,682,000	621,338,000	2,531,458,000	922,298,000	3,453,756,000	33,119,000	160,240,000	193,359,000	33,119,000	160,240,000	193,359,000	160,240,000	160,240,000
1912.....	399,919,000	330,348,000	730,267,000	3,124,746,000	1,418,337,000	4,543,083,000	35,664,000	223,824,000	259,488,000	35,664,000	223,824,000	259,488,000	223,824,000	223,824,000
1913.....	523,561,000	239,819,000	763,380,000	2,446,988,000	1,121,768,000	3,568,756,000	41,381,000	178,189,000	219,570,000	41,381,000	178,189,000	219,570,000	178,189,000	178,189,000
1914.....	684,990,000	206,027,000	891,017,000	2,672,804,000	1,141,060,000	3,813,864,000	42,779,000	194,953,000	237,732,000	42,779,000	194,953,000	237,732,000	194,953,000	194,953,000
1915.....	673,947,000	351,854,000	1,025,801,000	2,994,793,000	1,549,030,000	4,543,823,000	54,050,000	228,851,000	282,901,000	54,050,000	228,851,000	282,901,000	228,851,000	228,851,000
1916.....	480,553,000	155,765,000	636,318,000	2,566,927,000	1,251,837,000	3,818,764,000	48,862,000	182,309,000	231,171,000	48,862,000	182,309,000	231,171,000	182,309,000	182,309,000
1917.....	412,901,000	223,754,000	636,655,000	3,065,233,000	1,592,740,000	4,657,973,000	62,933,000	211,759,000	274,692,000	62,933,000	211,759,000	274,692,000	211,759,000	211,759,000
1918.....	565,099,000	256,339,000	821,438,000	2,502,665,000	1,538,124,000	4,040,789,000	91,041,000	256,225,000	347,266,000	91,041,000	256,225,000	347,266,000	256,225,000	256,225,000
1919.....	760,677,000	207,602,000	968,279,000	2,816,318,000	1,184,030,000	4,000,348,000	75,483,000	147,608,000	223,091,000	75,483,000	147,608,000	223,091,000	147,608,000	147,608,000
1920.....	610,597,000	222,430,000	833,027,000	3,208,584,000	1,496,281,000	4,704,865,000	60,490,000	189,332,000	249,822,000	60,490,000	189,332,000	249,822,000	189,332,000	189,332,000
1921.....	600,316,000	214,589,000	814,905,000	3,068,569,000	1,078,341,000	4,146,910,000	61,675,000	154,946,000	216,621,000	61,675,000	154,946,000	216,621,000	154,946,000	154,946,000
1922.....	586,878,000	280,720,000	867,598,000	2,906,020,000	1,215,803,000	4,121,823,000	103,362,000	182,068,000	285,430,000	103,362,000	182,068,000	285,430,000	182,068,000	182,068,000
1923.....	571,959,000	225,422,000	797,381,000	3,053,557,000	1,305,883,000	4,359,440,000	63,023,000	198,185,000	261,208,000	63,023,000	198,185,000	261,208,000	198,185,000	198,185,000
1924.....	592,259,000	272,995,000	865,254,000	2,312,745,000	1,522,665,000	3,835,410,000	64,038,000	178,322,000	242,360,000	64,038,000	178,322,000	242,360,000	178,322,000	178,322,000
1925.....	401,734,000	270,879,000	669,365,000	2,900,581,000	1,501,909,000	4,402,490,000	48,696,000	218,002,000	266,698,000	48,696,000	218,002,000	266,698,000	218,002,000	218,002,000
1926.....	627,433,000	303,607,000	931,040,000	2,692,217,000	1,246,848,000	3,939,065,000	40,324,000	191,182,000	231,506,000	40,324,000	191,182,000	231,506,000	191,182,000	191,182,000
1927.....	552,747,000	325,627,000	878,374,000	2,763,093,000	1,182,594,000	3,945,687,000	58,572,000	265,577,000	324,149,000	58,572,000	265,577,000	324,149,000	265,577,000	265,577,000
1928.....	578,964,000	323,785,000	902,749,000	2,839,959,000	1,449,531,000	4,289,490,000	41,766,000	356,858,000	398,624,000	41,766,000	356,858,000	398,624,000	356,858,000	356,858,000
1929.....	576,213,000	332,963,000	909,176,000	2,614,132,000	1,228,369,000	3,842,501,000	41,911,000	302,892,000	344,803,000	41,911,000	302,892,000	344,803,000	302,892,000	302,892,000
1930.....	604,337,000	246,628,000	850,965,000	2,081,048,000	1,402,026,000	3,483,074,000	50,234,000	325,893,000	376,127,000	50,234,000	325,893,000	376,127,000	325,893,000	325,893,000
1931.....	787,465,000	104,806,000	892,271,000	2,556,863,000	1,112,142,000	3,669,005,000	32,746,000	198,965,000	231,711,000	32,746,000	198,965,000	231,711,000	198,965,000	198,965,000
1932.....	462,151,000	264,680,000	726,831,000	2,908,045,000	1,242,437,000	4,150,482,000	39,855,000	299,950,000	339,805,000	39,855,000	299,950,000	339,805,000	299,950,000	299,950,000
1933.....	351,030,000	176,383,000	527,412,000	2,300,237,000	722,485,000	3,022,722,000	21,184,000	158,104,000	179,288,000	21,184,000	158,104,000	179,288,000	158,104,000	158,104,000

Dust Explosion in Omaha Elevator

A severe dust explosion at 10:35 p. m. on Dec. 11, shattered every window in the 1,250,000 bu. reinforced concrete Burlington elevator at Gibson yards, Omaha, Neb., and caused extensive damage to the head house.

The cause of the explosion remains a mystery. William Jones, 45, was on the top floor of the work house running corn from a bin, thru a scale and into a garner bin above the grain drier.

Jacob Oster, 46, was on a small platform about six feet above the floor in the cooler room about half way up in the southwest corner of the head house, dropping corn from the garner bin into the drier for cooling. Only two motors were operating, running the fans in the drier, and in the cooler.

It was in the cooler room that the explosion occurred. It blew out one corner of the building for a third of its height, traveled down the heat conduit to the separate furnace building, blowing the latter, with the furnace, to bits, and traveled thru leg casings to the distributor floor where it spent its force in a secondary explosion that bulged the east wall three feet outward from the distributor floor level to the top of the house. Carried thru dust collector conduits the explosion wrecked the dust collectors outside the building.

The leg casings were well ventilated thru the roof, or greater damage might have been done. Much of the machinery in the house was thrown out of alignment and some of it damaged beyond repair. Little fire occurred, and this was readily brought under control by Omaha firemen.

Roofs were blown off box cars on the adjacent tracks of the Burlington railroad. Minor damage, aside from broken windows, and strained doors, was done to the extensive system of reinforced concrete tanks filled with grain.

The two men in the building at the time of the explosion had miraculous escapes. Oster, in the drier room which took the brunt of the explosion, had no recollection of what happened, or how he got out. He was rushed to the hospital, suffering from bruises and first and second degree burns about the face and hands. Jones, in the scale room, recalls a sudden blast that knocked him against a wall, and a blinding smudge of smoke. Cut off from use of the main lift, he climbed down a fire escape to the top of the north tanks, from which he used another fire escape to reach the ground. His hair was singed and he suffered some bruises. Cyrus Danhauer, night watchman, had fortunately left the building a few minutes before and was several feet away when the explosion occurred. He turned in the alarm.

J. H. Wright, pres. of the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., leasee, immediately notified the

Burlington Railway, owner. Engineers for the railway soon had one leg in operation for grain handling and salvage purposes. Later a contract was let to the Burrell Engineering Co. and Ryan Construction Co. for reconstruction of the damaged parts of the building.

Progress on Proposed Federal Grades

Informal discussions on the proposed changes in the federal grain standards were held at four local meetings of grain dealers and other interested parties in Nebraska last week.

Informal meetings of federal authorities with the grain com'ites of the Omaha Grain Exchange and the Kansas City Board of Trade were held the middle of this month.

Discussions of the proposed new grades are scheduled for the annual mid-winter meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held at Indianapolis Jan. 25 and 26, and for the convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota to be held at Devils Lake, Feb. 6-8. Further discussions are expected to be held at other state and local meetings as they arise.

Convictions on the proposed changes are split. About half the trade seems to favor them. The remainder oppose them. Thru the corn belt grain dealers generally favor a reduced number of corn grades, but oppose modifications in the grades on wheat.

The hearing at Fort Worth on Dec. 16 is the only formal public hearing that has been held. Dates for public hearings in the middle west and on the Pacific coast have not been set, but are expected to be held in late January or in February.

Acreage Cut a Blunder

In an address before the Ass'n of Life Insurance Presidents at New York Roy A. Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City Star, said:

"Any economy of agriculture that contemplates the United States supinely withdrawing from foreign markets permanently is appalling. It would mean the removal from production of 45 million acres of land and a damming up of surpluses. To take 45 million acres out of production, as the basic policy apparently now contemplates, means increasing the tax burden on those acres still cultivated. It means increasing unemployment, decreased trade for our railroads, destruction of trade centers, and a general lessening of the velocity of our business."

Argentine Price Fixing

In accordance with the terms of an executive decree issued under date of Nov. 28, the Argentine government will periodically establish a so-called basic price for wheat, flaxseed and corn and the Grain Board, created by the same decree, is authorized to purchase such grain and flaxseed at the basic prices fixed by the government and to sell it to the exporters, for exportation only, at the ruling prices in the international grain market.

When the so-called international or market price is below the official price, as happens to be the case with wheat, then the Government, thru the Grain Board, will purchase wheat at the official price and sell it to the exporters at the market price, the difference between the official price and the market price to be borne by the Government.

These purchases will be made by local committees at the country shipping points, without any direct intervention on the part of the Grain Board which will merely act as an intermediary between these committees and the exporters. Eighty per cent of the purchase price will be advanced by the Bank of the Nation and, upon the sale of the grain to the exporters, the Grain Board will pay to the sellers the remaining 20 per cent of the purchase price.



Southwest Corner, Burlington Elevator, Omaha, Nebr., Blown Out by Dust Explosion

Corn Loan of Little Advantage to Grower

On 1,000 bus. of corn a grower would obtain a government loan of \$450, while he could obtain from 35 to 40 cents at his local market, or \$350 to \$400.

The cost of having the crib sealed is \$5 and interest to Aug. 1 is \$12, bringing his \$450 down to \$433.

Then grower must shell and deliver corn at the station to be designated by the Sec'y of Agri. and stand all shrinkage and deterioration.

For the additional \$33 he signs away his right to produce a large crop next year if the price has advanced. His loss on the acreage reduction could very easily exceed the additional \$33.

An effort is being made to have the regulations requiring roof and floor modified, so that wire or slat cribs, without roof or floor, may be used.

To speed up payments on corn contracts a new rider has been substituted permitting the government to make corrections in the producer's figures without again submitting the contract to him.

An eligible borrower may take his warehouse receipt to a local bank, fill out a note and sign the loan agreement. The banker may pay out the money at once and merely send a notice to the Commodity Credit Corporation that the loan has been made. At any time up to July 1, 1934, the Commodity Credit Corporation will buy the note from the lending agency at the face amount, plus accrued interest at 4 per cent.

Instructions and note forms for obtaining loans on corn in Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, which do not have farm warehouse acts, are now being printed at the Government printing office and will be distributed as soon as available, to county agricultural extension agents, local financial institutions, grain elevator operators, and others who will assist in handling the loans to farmers.

Approximately 1,750,000 copies of instructions and note forms for making loans have already been distributed to the following eligible areas: All counties in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska; eight counties in northeastern Colorado; 47 counties in southern Minnesota; and 36 counties in South Dakota, these states having warehouse laws.

Eligible areas under the loan arrangements for states not having farm warehouse laws are: All counties in Indiana; five counties in Michigan; 59 counties in Missouri, 48 counties in Ohio and seven counties in Wisconsin.

Loans to producers in States not having farm warehouse acts will be made at the same rate, 45 cents per bushel for eligible corn, as prevails in States with warehouse laws. The borrower, however, must store his corn in an elevator or other public warehouse licensed under the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act or approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Operators of unlicensed grain elevators or other public warehouses, properly equipped to store corn, desiring approval of the Commodity Credit Corporation, are advised to communicate with the loan agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation serving the district in which they are located.

The loan agreement in the States where loans will be made on public warehouse certificates specifies that the warehouseman may not charge more than one cent per bushel per month of storage, and not more than one cent per bushel for receiving, weighing, loading out or the usual charges for storing and handling at the time of the issuance of the warehouse receipts, whichever is the smaller amount.

If at maturity date, the market price of corn should be less per bushel than the loan amount per bushel, the borrower may discharge his obligation by turning over to the Commodity Credit Corporation or its representatives the number of bushels of corn originally stored.

The farsighted dealers will not be in a hurry to borrow Government money as the offer to lend 45 cts. a bushel holds good until March 1.

New Calendars Received

John E. Brennan & Co., Chicago, Ill., have sent one of their large wall calendars with a page devoted to each month, the large, easily read figures in red for Sundays and holidays, and in black for other days. No trouble telling the day of the month with this calendar on the wall.

LaVelle Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., has supplied one of its attractive wall calendars with lithographed figures against a black background. Sundays and holidays are in red. The top of each page is devoted to a picture of the factory source or some of the rubber products the company distributes.

Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn., has sent us a magnificent, large-size, wall calendar, bearing a colorful lithographed painting of a brown-eyed maiden, a relief painting of the company's plant, and pictures of the company's leading brands of flour. The calendar is appropriately bordered in straws and heads of wheat.

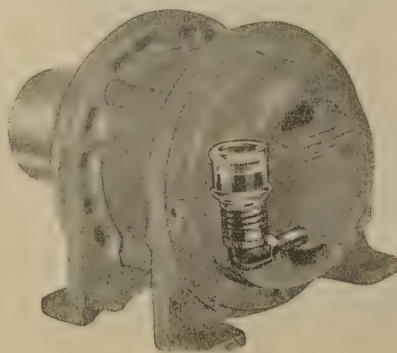
Henry Simon, Ltd., Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Eng., has supplied us with one of its attractive daily calendars for 1934. It has a page for each day of the year, and each page, in addition to the month, date, and day of the week, bears a message of encouragement, quoted from the pens of literary masters and the proverbs of the wise.

Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co., Winnipeg, Man., has sent an attractive wall calendar. Each monthly page calls attention to fire risk, and thoughtfully reminds the user that "Carefulness is the Best Fire Preventive," "Be Careful with Lighting Appliances and Electrical Wiring," "Oil Bearings Regularly," "Be Careful with Matches and Cigarette Stubs," etc.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., has supplied us with an attractive wall calendar with separate sheets for each month of the year, showing also the preceding and succeeding months. Each of the 12 sheets shows an attractive lithographing. The first is of the General Electric Building in New York, and it is followed by paintings showing advances of the electrical industry. Among them is a picture of ships and marine elevators.

The Distillers' Code requires them to pay over to the Sec'y of Agriculture the difference between what they pay for grain and the parity price established by the Sec'y if no processing tax has been placed on the kind of grain used.

The index of prices received by farmers for their products gained 1 point, from 70 to 71, between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, and the index of prices paid by farmers for articles purchased also gained 1 point, from 116 to 117, during the period, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Wheat prices to farmers averaged 71.1 cents a bushel on Nov. 15 compared with 63.6 cents on Oct. 15.



Oil Reservoir Outside of Motor Bearing.

Wheat and Corn Kings of International Show

C. Worth Holmes of Joy, Ill., won the highest award for corn at the International Grain & Hay Show, Chicago, for region No. 3. The champions in the other 7 regions were George E. Welander, Stillwater, Minn. (yellow); John J. Pluemer, Potosi, Wis. (yellow); W. G. Butler & Son, Auburn, Ill. (yellow); James A. Patterson, China Grove, N. C. (yellow); John Ballweg, Spaulding, Neb. (white); Jason DeFord, Converse, Ind. (yellow); Peter J. Lux, Shelbyville, Ind. (white).

Winners of first for corn were, 10 ears white corn, Maurice Nordlund, Cokato, Minn.; John Rasmussen, Hartland, Minn.; Hans Frehner, Williamsburg, Ia.; Frank Lucke, Palmyra, Mo.; Burt Mitchell, Gallatin, Tenn.; John Ballweg, Spaulding, Neb.; Bill Green, Swayzee, Ind.; Peter J. Lux, Shelbyville, Ind.

First for 10 ears of yellow corn were taken by N. A. Hood, Newton, N. C.; Jason DeFord, Converse, Ind.; W. G. Butler & Son, Auburn, Ill.; Floyd Hiner, Lewisville, Ind.; Gerald Foster, Sharpville, Ind.; J. E. Watson, Alda, Neb.; John J. Pluemer, Potosi, Wis.; Geo. E. Welander, Stillwater, Minn.

For hard red spring wheat the championship was taken by Frank Isackson, Elfros, Sask., with Kalman Bocskai, Leask, Sask., second, from 75 competitors. S. B. Allsop, Wembley, Alta., took first for hard winter wheat; L. E. Peterson, Victor, Mont., came first for white winter wheat. A. J. Lavery, Newton, Kan., took first for soft red winter wheat; and Wm. Rogers, Tappen, B. C., for durum.

For oats first in the different regions were won by Ian Smith, Wolf Creek, Alta.; Ellis Aldrich, Fairgrove, Mich.; Harold E. Staat, Ottawa, Kan.; A. E. Ford, Carrier, Okla.; W. E. Criddle, Morgan City, Utah.

First in rye was taken by M. S. Middleton, Vernon, B. C.; in barley by Geo. C. Avery, Kelson, Sask.; in flaxseed by R. A. Meeks, Mannville, Alta.

Other firsts were: Red Clover, Willard Longhurst, Shelley, Ida.; sweet clover, E. H. Madison, Angusville, N. D.; alsike clover, Elson Richert, Cayuga, Ont.; lespedeza, A. B. Kent & Son, Smithfield, Ky.; timothy seed, A. Mongeon, Pincher Creek, Alta.; alfalfa, east, Edward L. Redman, Shawano, Wis.; west, C. Sorenson, Scandia, Alta.; milo, Will Arthur, Luther, Okla.; kafir, J. T. Murphy, Floyd, N. M.; soy beans, yellow or greenish yellow, C. Gordon Finlay, Northwood, Ont.; Carl E. Funk, Earl Park, Ind.; Milburn F. Curry, Stonington, Ill.; navy beans, Geo. Bathgate, Diamond City, Alta., and for large yellow field peas, W. G. Gibson, Ladner, B. C.

Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta., carried off the championship for the best showing of barley.

A Dependable Oiler

Oil is superior to grease for lubricating ball or roller bearings; and for the several ways of applying the oil one of the best is the use of a small outside reservoir designed to keep the oil in the bearing at a desired constant level.

The oil cup outside doubles the capacity of the inner reservoir, so bearings need inspection one-half as frequently; and this inspection is made easier because the outside cup is of glass.

The engraving herewith shows a constant level oiler attached to an electric motor. The oil level in the bearing is held at the same height as the opening of the short tube in the inverted bottle cap. As soon as the oil gets below this level air enters the jar thru this tube, and oil flows out thru the long tube until the level is raised enough to again seal the air opening in the short tube. So the oil level cannot vary more than a slight fraction of an inch.

Additional information will be furnished readers on application to the manufacturers, the Speedway Mfg. Co.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Hayward, Cal.—C. C. Wilson, until recently of Oakland, has engaged in the feed and seed business here as the Hayward Feed & Seed Co.

Maywood, Cal.—The grain elevator and warehouse of the Industrial Mills, Inc., was damaged by fire during the night of Dec. 5; loss, about \$5,000; 400 tons of hay was burned.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—United Milling & Grain Co., Ltd., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000.

Ft. William, Ont.—Pleading guilty to a charge of stealing grain from a Canadian Pacific Railroad box car, Michael Opaske was sentenced to one year on the Industrial Farm, on Dec. 15. Opaske had two companions in the theft, but they escaped from the constable and Opaske would not tell their names.

Dauphin, Man.—Police are investigating an attempt by an unknown incendiary to burn two elevators here Saturday night, Dec. 2. Discovery of the blaze at the Manitoba Co-op. Elvtr. by a passer-by prevented a spread of the fire, and later a bundle of charred oily waste soaked in gasoline was discovered at the Searle Grain Co.'s elevator, the blaze having gone out.

COLORADO

Dolores, Colo.—A flour mill is under construction here, the machinery for which has already arrived. C. C. McAfee, of Lewis, Colo., is one of the stockholders in the enterprise.

Cortez, Colo.—After the first of the year the capacity of the Wark Flour Mill will be increased by the addition of two or three 50-barrel units, one of which has already arrived and been stored in the recently completed addition to the mill.

ILLINOIS

Bates (New Berlin p. o.), Ill.—Lewis & Cox grain firm operating an elevator at Alexander, Ill., is now operating the east elevator at this point also. Clyde Cox has active management at both places.

Pekin, Ill.—Stockholders of the Pekin Farmers Grain Co. voted to replace 65,000-bu. elevator that burned late in November, as reported in the Journal's last number, with a new elevator, to be of concrete. Construction will probably start soon.

El Paso, Ill.—The White Elvtr. Co. has acquired the salvage of an old building just east of its elevator, the building having been condemned by the state fire marshal as a fire hazard about a year ago. The elevator company will tear down the building for the lumber salvage. The land was not included in the deal.

Graymont, Ill.—George Saathoff recently installed for the Graymont Co-op. Ass'n two Clow-Winter Worm Gear direct elevator head drives, each operated by a 10 h.p. Fairbanks Morse Enclosed Dustproof Motor. This elevator is now equipped from basement to head with Timken Roller Bearings, including the leg rollers. It is a fast elevator, as many as 14 cars of grain having been loaded in six hours.

Litchfield, Ill.—Charles B. Munday was sentenced to the penitentiary on Dec. 15 for the second time in his life, convicted of embezzling \$1,100 from the State Mill & Elvtr. of North Dakota, whose Chicago agent he was. A sentence of from one to 10 years was imposed by the judge, who granted a 60-day stay to permit his lawyers to file an appeal to the Supreme Court. Nearly 20 years ago Munday was sentenced to Joliet prison for his part in the collapse of the Lorimer Bank and served one year.

Allendale, Ill.—We have installed a Papee Hammer Mill and a one-ton Burton Mixer for custom grinding.—Allendale Mill & Elvtr. Co., F. J. Dorney, mgr.

CHICAGO NOTES

The annual meeting of the National Federation of Country Grain Elvtr. Ass'ns will be held at the Congress Hotel Dec. 28.

New members of the Board of Trade include Moses Eisemann, grain and commission merchant of Berlin, Germany.

Old Dutch Mill Flour Co., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares no par value; incorporators: Nick Kontominas, Peter Kontominas and Peter Galanopoulos; to buy and sell flour, manufacture and mix pancake, waffle flour, corn and other products.

A side-splitting minstrel show is to be produced in January by 60 or more Board of Trade comedians under the sponsorship of the Chicago Board of Trade American Legion Post. Comrade Edward Dean, an old-time production manager, and Comrade Garvin, an ex-showman, are in charge. The show will be put on under the name of the Board of Trade Frolics of 1934.

The Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade is sponsoring the third annual series of lectures on grain and its marketing, to be held in January. This program was launched by the ass'n in 1932, with speakers of international reputation, but was abbreviated this year because of the interruption occasioned by the banking holiday. Members of the com'lte having charge of the program are: Norris R. Glaser, chairman; E. A. Boerner, Royal F. Bell, George E. Booth, Barnett Faroll, Charles M. Walker, Mark W. Pickell, Edwin J. Kuh, Jr., George E. Saunders and Charles Sincere.

With Elmer E. Rice, 55, who was instantly killed Dec. 6 (as reported in the Journals last number) when his car struck a truck that had stopped on the road west of Albert City, Ia., was Mrs. Minnie Stephenson, 34, of Webb, Ia., to whom he was shortly to have been wedded. She was very seriously injured and is still in critical condition in a Storm Lake (Ia.) hospital, with a compound fracture of the leg, a deep gash on her neck and other lesser injuries. William Smith of Marathon, Ia., who was standing beside the stopped truck, was knocked unconscious and remained so for five hours. The impact carried the truck about 35 feet, damaging the back of it and demolishing the coupe in which Mr. Rice and his fiancée were riding. Prior to representing Rogers Grain Co., of Chicago, Mr. Rice traveled for W. G. Moorhead & Co. and Sawers Grain Co.—A. G. T.

The following changes in Board of Trade firms have been announced: Stein, Alstrin & Co. after Jan. 2 will be known as Stein, Brennan & Co., John F. Brennan being the New York partner of the firm, and Frank E. Alstrin, former partner, having resigned from the firm in February, 1932. On Dec. 28 Boettcher-Newton & Co. will dissolve and on the same date a new firm of the same name will be formed, the general partners in which will be Charles Boettcher II., James F. Burns, Jr., Enos Curtin, Wm. W. Grant III., Richard L. Kennedy, Jr., Charles A. Lindley, W. F. Nicholson, Joseph L. Raichle and E. W. Straight, and the special partners James Q. Newton, Jr., F. R. Newton and E. C. Boettcher. On Dec. 31 Arthur Lipper & Co. will dissolve and a new firm be formed Jan. 1, consisting of Arthur Lipper, Milton W. Lipper, Maurice J. Daning, Arthur Lipper, Jr., Joseph J. McCann and Kenneth A. Barnes as general partners, and Harry F. Loucheim a special partner. Bernard M. Miller will retire as partner of Anderson, Block & Co. Louis S. Colwell, who has been admitted as a general partner in Abbott, Hoppin & Co., will retire from partnership in Jenks, Gwynne & Co. on Dec. 31. William E. Huger will withdraw from partnership in Dobbs & Co. on Jan. 1. On Jan. 2 E. Paul du Pont will be admitted as a general partner in Francis I. Du Pont & Co.

Board of Trade memberships are selling for \$6,750.

INDIANA

Milan, Ind.—Henry Crumm has finished remodeling and repainting his elevator.—H.

Morris, Ind.—The John Nordmeyer Mill has moved into its new mill office addition.—H.

Napoleon, Ind.—Earl Behlmer, who recently bot the Chas. Brunner Mill, will run a fully equipped feed store and feed mill.—H.



START the New Year Right!

Outlook brighter—a new dawn is in the sky—a finer spirit in the air. Business is better—more people are at work—the New Day is here. Chiselers, political grandmas and gloom peddlers to the rear—boosters, builders and dreamers to the fore. America is moving on. Have courage. Fighting for the right is the finest sport the world knows. Keep the faith—and keep smiling.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Plainfield, Ind.—John F. Daum has bot his brother's business, the Plainfield Mill. He handles coal as well as feeds.

Medora, Ind.—Bundy Bros. are doing considerable repainting and remodeling in their corn mill located at this station.—H.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Early & Daniel Co., an Ohio corporation, has been admitted to do business in Indiana; to deal in grain, hay, flour, etc.

Decatur, Ind.—The Reed Elvtr Co. has bot the Holthouse Bldg. on Second St. and will occupy it about the first of the year with a new grain and feed store.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. and Mrs. Bert A. Boyd have not moved to Santa Claus, Ind., altho their Christmas greetings were mailed at that famous post office. They still hold forth in the Colonial Towers Hotel, Miami, Fla.

Galveston, Ind.—W. W. Pearson, of Galveston, sold his elevator at this place to Bahler Bros., of Remington, Ind. Possession was given Dec. 4. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson will go south for the winter.—A. D. Shirley (Walton, Ind.).

Foresman, Ind.—The Foresman Elvtr. was sold to the Standard Elvtr. Co., of Indianapolis, early in December, by A. Earl VanNatta, receiver of the State Bank of Otterbein, the property having been a part of the State Bank trust since a short time after the bank closed.

Decatur, Ind.—The building and ground occupied by the Reed Elvtr. Co. at Monroe and Eighth Sts. is reported to have been bot by R. A. Stuckey, proprietor of The Cash Coal & Supply Co., who will move his business to the new location as soon as the building is remodeled.

Spiceland, Ind.—We have taken over the Acme Feed Mill at Spiceland and also the Dunreith Elvtr., at Dunreith, Ind., running the two under the same management, as the Dunreith Grain & Coal Co. and the Acme Feed & Coal Co.—Dunreith Grain & Coal Co., H. F. Lutz, treas. [Another report states that Charles Weeks, of Spiceland, who has been in charge of the Spiceland feed mill for some time, is associated with Mr. Lutz, and that the Dunreith Elvtr. was purchased from Otto Billman, former owner.]

Indianapolis, Ind.—Sec'y Sale, of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, in reminding grain men of the forthcoming annual convention of the ass'n to be held in this city Jan. 25 and 26, says that there is every promise of this meeting being the largest attended and the most important the ass'n has ever held. The grain code will have a foremost place on the program. Several state-wide and nationally known speakers will be on the program, and the Indianapolis "boys" and the Board of Trade are providing for some mighty good entertainment at the banquet. The com'te, appointed by the ass'n and by the Board of Trade, is composed of Dale Phillips, Charles Weirick, Claude Record, Sam Allen, Glen Steinhart and William Hayward.

Indianapolis, Ind.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas it is found that the name of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n is being used on weight and grade certificates, and whereas this use is contrary to the policy of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, as this practice might lead to misunderstandings or abuses, therefore, Be It Resolved, that the board of directors in regular session assembled, hereby forbid such use of this name on weight and grade certificates by any firm or individual, effective as of this date, Nov. 22, 1933." This resolution does not include, or prohibit the indication sometimes printed on the certificates and on stationery of members of the ass'n the notation, "Members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n." Cases of violations of the above resolution should be immediately brot to the attention of Sec. Fred K. Sale.

Monticello, Ind.—G. E. Dawson, of Delphi, Ind., is the proprietor of the new Monticello Feed & Seed Store, which also operates a hammer mill and a corn sheller and grinder.

Laurel, Ind.—The F. A. Wright elevator has been leased by Roy Hannefy, who has been in the grain and coal business at this station for the past 15 years and will continue operating a feed mill and coal business.—H.

IOWA

Carpenter, Ia.—The feed mill here has been reopened with Sam Whiteman in charge.

Newhall, Ia.—O. Kaeberle has installed a 1-inch transmission rope.—Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Red Oak, Ia.—On December 14 fire of unknown origin destroyed the barn of Replege Co., elevator operator.

Keosauqua, Ia.—The Keosauqua Milling Co. plans installing a new cereal mill which will double its present capacity.

Harper, Ia.—Stockholders of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. at a meeting held on Dec. 1 voted to dissolve the corporation.

Shenandoah, Ia.—John I. Haldeman, who is in the grain business here, was recently appointed acting postmaster.—Art Torkelson.

Haverhill, Ia.—Welp Grain Co. is installing a 20-ton truck scale and a new 1-inch transmission rope.—Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Clarence, Ia.—Clarence Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a Newell Electric Truck Dump with grates, and overhauled the driveway.

Hawarden, Ia.—The Leary Grain Co., of Minneapolis, opened an office at Hawarden, Ia., on Dec. 12.—R. G. Finch (Hudson, S. D.).

Stockton, Ia.—Stockton Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing two Newell overhead stationary electric truck dumps, and replanking the driveway.

Winterset, Ia.—We plan to install a new corn sheller if sealing does not tie up the movement. For the present we are waiting to see what happens.—M. Young & Co., Inc.

Dawson, Ia.—The Stokely Grain Co purchased the Tierney Grain Co. here July 29, 1933. This is the only elevator here and is operated under the firm name of Stokely Grain Co.—B. D. Witter, mgr.

Greene, Ia.—E. L. Bruce & Son, whose feed mill was badly damaged by fire last August, are rebuilding the mill and replacing the machinery and will start operations some time this winter, dealing in all kinds of feed.

Adel, Ia.—A gentleman by the name of C. Baisley dropped into my office recently and asked, "Have you renewed your subscription to the Journals?" Presuming he meant that my subscription to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated had expired, I paid him for renewal. Sad to relate, I discovered later that I had been deceived.—Evans Grain Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—As C. L. Mock, manager of the Mullaney Grain Co., was locking the office at about 7 p. m., Dec. 11, two young men came in, flashed a gun and said "This is a stickup." Then they took him outside, relieved him of the keys to his car, picked up a bundle of check-books and money in the office and ordered Mr. Mock to get in the back seat of his car. After driving for a time the bandits released their prisoner and drove off with his car and \$50.

Des Moines, Ia.—A group of local grain and feed men have organized the Des Moines Oat Products Co., which will begin the immediate manufacture of rolled oats, groats and oat flour at its mill on Grand Ave., the present capacity of which is 20 tons of rolled oats a day. Associated in the new company are: Carl Ristvedt, of the Ideal Milling Co., pres.; C. M. Stormes, of the Stormes Feed Co., sec'y; A. E. Sargent, of Sargent & Co.; Arthur Ristvedt, and James O. Wilson.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

KANSAS

Basil, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of Mary E. Braly recently.

Mound City, Kan.—The elevator of P. S. Thorne was slightly damaged by windstorm on Dec. 5.

Oswego, Kan.—Thieves who broke into the Karns Grain Products Co.'s office during the night of Nov. 24 found only eight cents. They took five cents and left three.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Santa Claus came "in person" to the Christmas party held by the Hutchinson Board of Trade, on Dec. 18, and handed out the gifts to the grain men himself.

Labette, Kan.—The Labette Grain Co.'s elevator burned during the night of Dec. 4, together with 500 bus. of wheat; loss to building estimated at \$2,000; partly covered by insurance.

Wichita, Kan.—W. J. Kopp recently became associated with the B. C. Christopher Grain Co.'s local office. Mr. Kopp and Clarence Warren are looking after the firm's business at this point.

ElDorado, Kan.—Dwight E. Hull opened a feed and seed store on Dec. 2, in which he has installed a hammer mill, feed mixer, corn cutter and grader. He will handle a full line of feeds and field seeds.

Kincaid, Kan.—The Kincaid Flour & Feed Mill started grinding about the middle of this month. Fred M. Caldwell, who has leased the mill, has had it overhauled. All kinds of feed, meal and flour are being manufactured.

Russell, Kan.—Work is now in progress in the basement of the Russell Mill, preparatory to the moving of the furnace and installation of a huge motor, which will be put in next summer. The interior of the laboratory is also being redecorated.

Bern, Kan.—Mr. Derby closed his elevator at this point on Dec. 1 and it will remain closed for an indefinite time. The grain business has slumped to such an extent that Mr. Derby decided there was not enough business for the two elevators here.

Lucas, Kan.—The new 13,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Union, reported in the Sept. 27 Journals as to be constructed this fall, replacing the 40-year old elevator that has been taken down, is now in operation. It is the first new structure to be completed in Lucas for many months. Frank Holman is manager.

Cawker City, Kan.—Noel R. Dockstader, 29 years old, of Beloit, Kan., operator of elevators at this point and at Glen Elder, was killed in an automobile accident Dec. 26. His father, Ralph Dockstader, is a well known grain man and banker at Beloit. Mr. Dockstader is survived by his widow and one son.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Dallas W. Knapp, recently appointed Federal receiver for the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., has called a meeting of creditors to be held in this city Dec. 27. Mr. Knapp has filed application in court to sell the milling company's properties on Dec. 28. As previously reported in these columns, the Sweetheart Flour Co. has been formed to buy the properties.

Downs, Kan.—The Downs Milling Co.'s flour mill, locally known as the old Jackson Mill, from the name of its original builders and owners, burned at 7 p. m., Nov. 24, the fire originating in the engine room; insurance of \$8,000 was carried. About 500 bus. of wheat, a quantity of feed and 200 sacks of flour burned also. A group of Downs business men are the stockholders in the company.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—A court composed of three Federal judges, on Dec. 20 upheld Kentucky's graduated gross retail sales tax law, enacted in 1930, the collections from which have already amounted to over \$1,000,000. Two of the three judges held the act to be constitutional. The case is considered of primary importance as its outcome may influence other states seeking new sources of revenue. The opinion denied a petition of merchants for a permanent injunction to restrain the state tax commission from collecting the tax. It also dissolved a temporary injunction granted previously but continued in force for 30 days to allow an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. This law provides a graduated scale on gross sales, ranging from 1/20th of 1% on sales up to \$400,000 and increasing on each additional \$100,000 until it amounts to 1% on sales aggregating \$1,000,000.

Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on

Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
Lumber Yards — Merc. Property

Columbia, Ky.—S. E. Shively has bot the interest of his partner, L. C. Hindman, in the Columbia Milling Co. and is now sole owner. His sons, Ivan and Bunny, will assist him.

Bowling Green, Ky.—H. W. Monroe and his son, Harry, reported in the Nov. 22 Journals as having bot the old Bowling Green Milling Co.'s plant, have completed installation of new machinery and are now operating under the name of Monroe & Co. A line of feeds will be manufactured, in addition to flour and meal.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Louis Muller, former grain exporter of this market, who died on Dec. 4, left a large part of his estate to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.—R. C. N.

The storage rate on grain in export elevators in this city was on Dec. 1 reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a bu. for each 10-day period after the expiration of the free time limit.

Charles J. Landers, head of the grain and feed firm of C. J. Landers & Co., of this city, has recovered from the effects of a recent carbuncle over his right eye.—R. C. N.

At the December meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club, J. Harry Tregoe, former executive manager of the National Ass'n of Credit Men, delivered an address on "The Changing Trend in Business."—R. C. N.

Christmas greetings and good wishes for the coming year were exchanged by wire on Dec. 22 between the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and the grain exchanges of Buffalo, Toledo, New York, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago and Philadelphia.—R. C. N.

The inspection department of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce made its usual distribution of outlived toys and games among poor children of this city on Christmas eve. The toys were donated by friends of Chief Inspector David H. Larkin and painted and repaired by the men in his department, giving them the appearance of brand new gifts. Groceries and flour were also distributed.—R. C. N.

The following nominating com'te was elected at the recent meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce: Ferdinand A. Meyer, Henry M. Warfield, Joseph C. Legg, John J. Frederick and W. Whitridge Rider. It will be the duty of this com'te to select five new directors of the chamber to serve for a three-year term on the board, beginning late in January. Those whose terms will then expire are Pres. E. H. Beer, Oscar M. Gibson, M. Oldham Lewis, T. Wilson Johnston and Robert C. Herd.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Orleans, Mich.—A hammer mill and an electro-magnetic separator were recently installed in the elevator here which C. H. Runciman is operating under lease from the receiver.

Sandusky, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. reports that on Dec. 12 one of its trucks, which had recently been out in the country hauling beans, caught fire while standing in the driveway next to the elevator, was badly damaged, and ten bags of picking stock beans on the truck were also damaged.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul, Minn.—The Hamm Brewing Co. has plans under way for alterations at its elevator on E. Minnehaha St., to cost \$1,000.

Royalton, Minn.—Martin Sauer will continue as manager of the former Powers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at his point, recently bot by William Grettum, as reported in the Nov. 22 Journals.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The office space occupied by the H. F. Shepherdson Co. has been enlarged, a corner suite on the fifth floor of the new Chamber of Commerce Bldg., now being occupied by the company.

Minneapolis, Minn.—While a multitude of unemployed was standing in line to receive clothing which the welfare board was distributing from a building next to the Chamber of Commerce, the members of the chamber and the employees on the trading floor supplied those standing in line with coffee and doughnuts, on two days of the first week of December.

Lucan, Minn.—The Lucan Grain & Fuel Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire Dec. 1; loss estimated at \$300.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The local office of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., will be moved on Jan. 1 from the Flour Exchange to the new Chamber of Commerce Bldg., and the new office will also be the northwestern district office of the company, and also the northwestern sales office of Spencer Kellogg & Sons Sales Corp., with Harry G. Cowan in charge as district manager. Headquarters of the Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp., subsidiary of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, will be in an adjoining suite of offices.

MISSOURI

Jameson, Mo.—A new grist mill was recently opened here by William Wood.

Sarcozie, Mo.—W. A. Benson has sold the historic water power mill Center Creek east of town to George Moore and his son, Drexel, who will take possession Jan. 1. J. E. Singer has been operating the mill on lease since March.

Independence, Mo.—Fire originating in the top of the elevator of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. from unknown cause did slight damage to the property on Dec. 9. The fire was extinguished with water from the water barrels.

Joplin, Mo.—The Excello Sales Co., Inc., wholesalers of feed products, is erecting a two-story warehouse and a 20,000-bu. grain elevator adjacent to its present building, to be completed by the end of this month. Equipment will consist of new machinery, including a chop mill. E. C. Small is the local manager.

St. Louis, Mo.—Nominees for officers of the Merchants Exchange for the coming year are as follows: For pres., E. C. Dreyer; first vice-pres., Ward A. Brown; second vice-pres., P. S. Wilson. Board of directors: J. M. Adam, C. H. Williamson, G. L. Kelley, M. E. Toberman and J. O. Ballard.

St. Louis, Mo.—A proposal to change the name of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange to the Board of Trade of the City of St. Louis will be voted on by members of the exchange today, Dec. 27, some of the members feeling that the new name describes the activities of the exchange more fittingly than the present one.

St. Louis, Mo.—The annual meeting of the St. Louis Grain Club was held Dec. 12 in the Hotel Statler, at which time the following officers were elected: Pres., Harry F. Beckman; vice-pres., H. C. Altmansberger; sec'y-treas., Wilbur Christian; directors: J. H. Caldwell, Jr., A. W. Abraham, Paul Marshall, H. J. Zastrow and Bert Collins.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The guest of honor and principal speaker at a special meeting of the Kansas City Grain Club, to be held on the evening of Dec. 28, will be Frank A. Theis, chief, wheat section, processing and marketing division of the A. A. A.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade nominating com'te has recommended the following for officers of the board for the coming year: For pres., W. W. Marshall (now first vice-pres., and who, it is reported, will withdraw as a candidate for the presidency) or Fred C. Hoose; the first vice-pres. is not elected, the previous year's second vice-pres. automatically becoming the first vice-pres., making Harold A. Merrill the next first vice-pres.; for second vice-pres., Sam S. Carlisle or W. B. Lathrop. Directors (six to be elected): John W. Cain, J. K. Christopher, E. F. Emmons, G. A. Johnson, Fred W. Lake, E. C. Meservey, Jr., Fred H. Udell, E. E. Klecan, J. F. Leahy, L. W. Sanford, N. S. Shannon and A. W. Stewart.

Applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade include E. W. Taylor, of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., of Omaha, Neb., on transfer from F. L. Thatcher, the price paid for the membership being \$3,500 including transfer fee of \$500.

The following have been nominated for directors of the Grain Clearing Co. for 1934: W. C. Goffe, H. C. Gamage, D. C. Bishop, L. A. Fuller, O. A. Severance, H. F. Spencer, W. W. Marshall, E. O. Bragg, W. J. Mensendieck, W. G. Hoover, A. W. Stewart, W. B. Lincoln and H. J. Smith, five to serve one year. Hold-over directors are H. A. Fowler and F. C. Vincent. The charter of the company has been amended increasing the number of directors to seven instead of five as formerly.

North Kansas City, Mo.—About 7:00 a. m. on Nov. 28 an employee in the plant of the Commander-Larabee Corp. heard a dull puff in a collector on the seventh floor of the cleaning section. They closed down and cut a hole in the collector pipe and cleaned out the dust and smoldering fire. They thot they had it all out when they started up again the suction in a reel drew the fire and burned the screens and sides of the reel. The main fire and explosion was in the back draft of collector on separators. Loss was small.

Thad L. Hoffman, pres. of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., died very unexpectedly at his home in this city on Dec. 20, from a heart attack. Mr. Hoffman, who was born at Enterprise, Kan., in 1881, came of a family of millers, that had been engaged in that business for many generations. His grandfather, Christian Hoffman, established one of the first mills in Kansas, which later developed into the Enterprise Mills, now one of the units of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp., a part of Flour Mills of America, Inc. Mr. Hoffman was chairman of the Southwestern Millers League for two terms and at the time of his death was vice-chairman. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

NEBRASKA

Chappell, Neb.—I have taken charge of the milling department here of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—F. M. Knox [formerly of Gurley, Neb.].

Omaha, Neb.—The repairing of the Burlington Elvtr. at Gibson, operated by the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., has been started by the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co.

Oakdale, Neb.—George L. Brunner, who operates the Barnes elevator at Loretto, Neb., has bot the elevator here operated as the Torpin Grain Co. by Harry and Henry Torpin for years. Later the business came into the hands of Keith Torpin.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange has inaugurated a new rule for members in good standing, which provides that such members (active) may obtain "special trading tickets" for trading customers, with the approval of the membership com'te and subject to the following rates and regulations: 90-day tickets, \$10; 180-day, \$15; tickets to be non-transferable and subject to renewal on application. The holders of these tickets will be allowed the privileges of the trading floor. Those engaged in milling, processing, merchandising or selling on brokerage, and those soliciting business for railroad or steamship lines are not eligible for tickets.

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Portland, Me.—The Eastern Grain Co., with headquarters in this city and elevators at Bangor, Old Town, Corinna, Rockland, Pittsfield and South Brewer, has been sold to the Charles M. Cox Co., of Boston, Mass. It will be known as the Eastern Maine Grain Co.

St. Albans, Vt.—Arthur J. Clack, a workman, is seeking compensation from the St. Albans Grain Co. and the Standard Surety & Casualty Co. for alleged injuries received Jan. 11, 1932, when a pile of grain fell upon him while working at the St. Albans plant. He claims he has sustained injuries making him 75% totally and permanently disabled.

NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y.—Willis Jones, of Minneapolis, has recently been appointed assistant to Frank Schonhart, manager of Cargill Elevators in this city.

New York, N. Y.—Members of the Produce Exchange collected \$5,065 for the Citizens' Family Relief Fund, which was \$1,065 over the allotted quota.

Bowmansville, N. Y.—Bert Longmate became entangled in the machinery of his feed mill and died the following day in the Buffalo General Hospital.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Its former custom of holding a Christmas party was revived this year by the Corn Exchange of this city, the party being held Dec. 23, for members only.

New York, N. Y.—Death came to Frank J. Fulton, who became a cottonseed oil broker on the Produce Exchange in 1916, later became pres. of the Ship Const. & Trading Co. and the Burknett Van Cleave Oil Co., when he leaped from the sixth floor of his apartment building on Dec. 13. He was 58 years of age.

Lockport, N. Y.—Charles E. Dickinson, well known in the feed and flour trade of the East, pres. of the Niagara Falls Milling Co. here, died on Dec. 7, after a long illness, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Dickinson took treatments at the Mayo Bros. Hospital at Rochester, Minn., last summer, but they gave him only temporary relief. He was interested in various other projects in addition to his feed business and was at one time sec'y of the local Chamber of Commerce. His widow, three sons and two married daughters survive him.

NORTH DAKOTA

Killdeer, N. D.—H. H. Goths is opening the Dunn County Milling Co. plant here late in December.

Mayville, N. D.—New dust collectors have recently been installed at the Goose River Valley Flour Mill, Osborn & Johnson, proprietors.

Burt, N. D.—The State Railroad Commission recently mailed dividend checks for 80% of the claims in the Schleicher Elvtr. insolvency case.

Perth, N. D.—The Perth Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., J. P. Klier, manager, will begin work this winter on the construction of a 30,000-bu. elevator here.

Fargo, N. D.—Thirty-five complainants, all connected with the grain shipping trade, have filed papers in Federal Court here against Gov. Langer and the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to test the constitutionality of the law giving the governor the authority to place embargoes on shipments out of the state.

Fargo, N. D.—The E. F. Carlston Co., of Minneapolis, on Dec. 4 opened a branch office in this city, a direct wire having been installed from the floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Harold F. Carlston, son of E. F. Carlston, is the local manager. The Carlston Co. is the successor to the W. P. Deveraux Co., organized in 1898 with E. F. Carlston as vice-pres. On the death of Mr. Deveraux in 1928, Mr. Carlston took over the business under the present name.

OHIO

Hamler, O.—The Hamler Co-op. Grain Ass'n sustained slight windstorm damage some time ago.

Lodi, O.—The Lodi Equity Co. has purchased the former Lodi Elvtr. land from the Garman Estate. The building will be remodeled and used as a storage warehouse.

New Carlisle, O.—A fire in the grain chute of the Studebaker Elvtr. on Dec. 15 was extinguished before much damage was done.

Circleville, O.—Mr. Crites states that the suit of Crites, Inc., against the Crites Milling Co. for \$3,600 has no connection with the grain business he is now conducting.

Belle Center, O.—The Belle Center Hay & Grain Co., which operates an elevator here, is razing its warehouse back of the village commons and moving it to a farm.

Dexter City, O.—The Dexter City Feed Mill has been purchased by Guy Young and Kelly Schau, who have installed a new hammer mill and are now manufacturing a line of feeds.

Robertsville, O.—Alfred Rhiehl, of Malvern, O., bot the elevator and warehouse here at receiver's sale on Dec. 16, and is now the sole owner. He has leased the elevator to the present operator.

New Hampshire, O.—Jacob Swartz, pres. of the New Hampshire Grain Co., died of a heart attack at his home in Waynesfield, O., Dec. 12, at the age of 71 years. He is survived by his wife and eleven children.

Toledo, O.—Complaint was made to the police on Dec. 5 by residents in the neighborhood regarding showers of dust from the Baltimore & Ohio Elvtr. on Miami St. Appeal was also made to the health department and to a club for relief.

Oxford, O.—Charles H. Hoffmeister and Floyd Hamilton, proprietors of the Buckeye Feed Co. here for the past 10 years, have bot the plant of the Miami Milling Co., also at this point, and will operate it as a unit separate from the feed plant and for the manufacture of flour only.

Toledo, O.—Jesse D. Hurlbut has been signally honored by the Toledo Board of Trade, which has bestowed upon him life-long active membership in the board, in recognition of his long association with the trade and his service as a former president and also on various important com'ites at different times. As reported in the Journals Nov. 22 number, Mr. Hurlbut recently resigned as general manager of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co., after being associated with that company for 37 years.

Urbana, O.—Recently some changes have been made in the personnel of the Urbana Mills Co. Martin C. Schultz, a well known man in the mixed feed industry with former experience with some of the large mixed feed manufacturers, has been made general manager, also in charge of sales. H. H. Goff, for many years superintendent of one of the large mixed feed plants, has been made general superintendent. The company has recently increased its capital stock to \$50,000, which calls for plants to enlarge the scope of its business.—The Urbana Mills Co., by E. J. Edwards, sec'y and treas.

OKLAHOMA

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Mason Hart has bot the interest of J. D. Collier in the Oklahoma Hay & Grain Co. and is now in active charge of the business.

Okeene, Okla.—K. A. Mitchell, formerly employed at the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Ass'n's elevator at Salt Fork, Okla., has been appointed manager of the Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant here, succeeding Earl Gray, who has been manager for several years past.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. H. Linzee, state grain inspector and ass't warehouse commissioner, calls attention to the Oklahoma Warehouse Act, which protects the farmer who wishes to store his grain, cotton or broomcorn, by seeing that it is properly protected by insurance and a bond made payable to the warehouse commissioner as his interests may appear.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Twin Falls, Ida.—Everett Bailey, an employe of the Hansen Elvtr. Co. for the past 12 years, died at the General Hospital Nov. 25, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Bailey, who was 51 years of age, is survived by his widow and five sons and daughters.

Olympia, Wash.—A plan has been agreed upon by all interested parties, after discussion with administration officials, to appropriate from the special Commission Merchants Fund in the state treasury the sums already collected by the department of agriculture under the law, and make it available for enforcement of the law.

Kimberly, Ida.—Charles H. Upton, assistant manager of the Kimberly Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and resident here for 28 years, died at the Twin Falls General Hospital Nov. 27, without regaining consciousness following an accident on the previous evening, nine miles north of Shoshone. Mr. Upton suffered a fractured skull and other injuries when the car he was driving ran into a truck loaded with poles, as he and two companions were returning from a fishing trip. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Spokane, Wash.—Members of the Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n on the evening of Dec. 5, in the gold room of the Dessert Hotel, made their annual banquet complimentary to the employes of the Spokane office of E. A. Pierce & Co. It is a yearly custom of the ass'n thus to express its appreciation for courtesies in connection with grain quotations had thru the local brokerage office. The speakers included Barney Klose, pres. of the ass'n; Roy Brown, manager of the Pierce office, and members of the grain trade. Entertainment features consisted of singing and dancing. About 50 were in attendance.

Seattle, Wash.—At a meeting of the board of governors of the Northern Division of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, which was held in this city on Dec. 16, one of the principal matters discussed was the weed and seed bill, now being reconsidered by the agricultural com'ite of the House. It was decided at this meeting to try to amend the proposed law, wording it in such a way that screenings would not be permitted to enter the state of Washington except by permit and then only under the supervision of the department of agriculture, screenings to be ground very fine and re-sale prohibited. In this way the Yakima territory would be protected from noxious weed seeds and yet importation under control be permitted for those feeding their own stock.

PENNSYLVANIA

Towanda, Pa.—Fire broke out at 2 a. m. Dec. 5 in the Hagerman Grist Mill in South Towanda and completely destroyed it. A quantity of wheat, corn and buckwheat was also destroyed, likewise all the machinery. The warehouse adjacent to the mill was saved, but some of the bagged feed and flour in it was damaged by water. The loss is partly covered by insurance. The mill was erected by Frank H. Hagerman about 35 years ago and since his death three years ago his son Mark has managed the mill, assisted by Charles Stroud, plant manager.

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SOUTH DAKOTA

Redfield, S. D.—The Sheldon F. Reese Elvtr. Co. has painted the elevator it recently bot here, formerly the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Mitchell, S. D.—At the annual convention of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, held on Dec. 5, 6 and 7 in this city, Chris Jensen, of Putney, was re-elected pres.

Watertown, S. D.—The Watertown Milling Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the Nov. 22 Journals, has rebuilt the interior of the plant formerly operated by the Stokes Milling Co., and is installing new machinery. Operation is expected to begin about the middle of February or a little later.

SOUTHEAST

Staunton, Va.—After being in the milling business for about 30 years, J. F. Woodson, owner and manager of a feed mill here, died Nov. 23, at the age of 70 years.

Orange, Va.—The Madison Mills that burned last July have been rebuilt. The new mill is one story larger than the old mill, having four floors. Harry Gillum is the owner.

Monroe, N. C.—The capacity of the Henderson Roller Mills was recently increased to 20 tons of feed daily, 300 barrels of flour and 1,200 bus. of meal and grits. The owners and operators of the plant are Walter Henderson and Fred Huntley.

TENNESSEE

Dresden, Tenn.—Mr. Bridges hopes to have his new mill in operation by Jan. 1, if not sooner. He will have a complete mill for making all kinds of feed and meal.

Jackson, Tenn.—The J. G. Mount Milling Co. announced the opening of its plant shortly after the middle of the month. It is equipped with a hammer mill, corn sheller, large mixer and corn-meal mill.

Memphis, Tenn.—Daniel L. Ross, at the time of his death with the International Sugar Feed Co. and formerly connected with the Ross-Moore Feed Co., which he founded, died at his home in this city Dec. 4, from a heart attack, at the age of 67 years. Mr. Ross came to this city from Mississippi in 1918. His wife and two sons survive him.

Newport, Tenn.—The sale of the bankrupt Newport Mill Co., the recent sale of which failed of confirmation by the referee in bankruptcy because the price was considered too low, as reported in the Journals last number, was held open until Dec. 13, when a higher bid was made, then again held open till Dec. 27, in hopes that a still higher bid would be made. The Dec. 13 bid was \$20,250.

TEXAS

Seymour, Tex.—The Plants Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was badly damaged by fire recently; loss on buildings and grain, approximately \$11,000.

Howe, Tex.—On Dec. 3 a fire broke out in the corn in Corn Elvtr. "B" of the Kimbell Milling Co. and destroyed Corn Elvtr. "B" and the Oat Warehouse No. 2, doing slight damage to Elvtr. No. 1.

Sherman, Tex.—The Kimbell Milling Co.'s oatmeal mill here burned Sunday night, Dec. 17; origin of fire not known; loss, \$30,000 on building and machinery. The plant had been in operation but a few months, having recently been changed from a flour mill to an oatmeal mill. The connecting warehouse containing finished product was not damaged.

UTAH

Manti, Utah—Joseph Hermansen, formerly of Ephraim, Utah, has bot the Manti Roller Mills. He is having the machinery repaired and is installing new where needed.

Ogden, Utah.—Steps have been taken by the liquidators of the Ogden State Bank to have the name of the Hylton Flour Mills Co. (whose plant includes a large elevator) changed to the Overland Flour Co., capitalized at \$70,500, and the assets held by the bank to be exchanged for the stock shares. The plan will be considered by the judge.

WISCONSIN

Rewey, Wis.—J. G. Williams, formerly of Elizabeth, Ill., is now manager of the Rewey Warehouse Co.'s elevator.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for January has been determined by the finance committee of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½%.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Dr. R. J. Hinkle, a veterinarian, and Fred G. Lee have organized the Professional Products Co. for the manufacture of a dog biscuit. Their plant is on North Farwell Av.

Lake Delton (new p. o. name, formerly Mirror Lake), Wis.—Timme Bros., incorporated; capital stock, \$45,000 or 450 shares at \$100 each; incorporators: Herm, Otto and John Timme; to operate feed and flour mill and mill dam.

Supply Trade

Advertising is a method, a procedure, a part of the sales plan. Think of advertising as campaigning for business and you will use it effectively.

Peoria, Ill.—Dealer prices and new dealer catalog No. 44 of Red Brand Hog and Field Fence, Keystone Chic-Mesh Poultry Fence, Keystone Non-Climbable Protective Fence and other wire and fencing products are obtainable for the asking.—Keystone Steel & Wire Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—H. M. Simpson and A. D. Wilhoit have formed the American Grain Fumigant Co., with headquarters here. Mr. Simpson was associated with the George T. Walker Co. of Minneapolis until Dec. 1, as head of its fumigation department. Mr. Wilhoit is a pioneer cereal chemist of Minneapolis. Mr. Simpson developed several well-known grain fumigants and before taking up his work in the Northwest was located in Kansas City. Fumigants will be manufactured and merchandised for killing weevil in bulk grain in storage, treating loaded freight cars, flour mill purifiers, sifters, etc., and for warehouse storage. Stocks will be carried at terminal markets throughout the country.

Protection Prolongs Life of Fencing

"Fence made to meet and beat the bad corrosive conditions in this climate." That is the way the Keystone folks describe their line of Red Brand Fence. Fence cannot be sheltered from the weather as can farm tools, that explains why rust, not wear, ruins most fence.

Keystone two-way rust protection gives Red Brand Fence unusually high anti-rust qualities in two effective ways—both on the outside and the inside of the wire. It is high in anti-rust on the outside, because of a patented Galvannealed outer coating which, due to heat treating, eliminates the use of asbestos wipes, leaving on the wire a heavy zinc coating, and fusing it into the wire so the wire works well in the weaving machines.

It is also high in anti-rust on the inside, because the steel in this fence contains 20 to 30 points copper which resists rust at least twice as long as steel without copper, thus giving Red Brand Fence unusual rust resistance clear to the core.

Wm. E. Humphrey refuses to give up the office of Federal Trade Commissioner at the request of the President, who has appointed Geo. C. Matthews of Wisconsin in his place. The other members have notified Humphrey that they will not recognize him as a member, and he plans a court fight. How the bureaucrats hate to give up their meal ticket.

Processing Tax Collections

From July 1 to Sept. 30 the government collected \$17,000,000 in taxes from wheat processors, indicating that the collections for the entire year will fall far short of the \$120,000,000 expected.

Failure of the tax to yield the expected amount is supposed to be due to grinding by grist mills for farm consumers exempt from tax, and loss of trade by export mills unable to compete with foreign mills.

Beans to the amount of 5,000,000 lbs. are to be bought by the federal relief, packed in 5-lb. packages and labeled, "not to be sold," says Rep. Hart of Michigan.

The wheat processing tax yielded the government \$17,246,951 on wheat and \$12,489,293 on floor stocks since it became effective July 9 until Nov. 1. Evidently wheat consumers will soon be growing enough to supply their family needs free from tax.

to pay the tax.



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Field Seeds

Louisville, Ky.—The Bunton Seed Co. has removed to a better location.

El Dorado, Kan.—Dwight E. Hull has engaged in the seed and feed business.

Yale, Ill.—T. F. Money, dealer in red top and other seeds, died Dec. 8.

Chicago, Ill.—An open meeting of the farm seed group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will be held at 10:30 a. m., Jan. 15 at the Hotel Sherman, as announced by Chairman Chas. D. Ross.

Hampton, Ia.—One of the highest yields of corn in Iowa was obtained here by Dewitt R. Mallory with 158.88 bus. to the acre on 10 acres, in a four county contest, in which most of the prize winners planted hybrid seed, No. 311 predominating.

Popcorn needs 13 to 15 per cent of moisture to pop well. Storage in heated buildings is bad. An open shed is better. Popcorn which pops poorly may be restored to good popping condition by adding one or two tablespoons of water per quart of corn, mixing well, in a tight container and letting stand two days before popping.

Lawrence, Kan.—Frederick W. Barteldes, pres. of the Barteldes Seed Co., died Dec. 10, aged 81 years. He was born in Hanover, Germany, and after completing service in the Prussian army, came to the United States and entered the seed business of his uncle, F. Barteldes, at Lawrence. He aided in developing the business and established a branch at Denver, Colo.

Canby, Ore.—Probably the largest single crop of a new grass seed has recently been harvested by Ab Johnson here. This seed is that of meadow foxtail, a new forage grass recently introduced in this country, and Johnson has harvested 240 pounds of the seed, which is so rare that it is not listed by seed houses. The name is misleading as the seed head is not at all like the despised foxtail weed, but closely resembles a slim head of timothy. The grass is highly recommended as a valuable wet land pasture grass, which is long-lived and capable of withstanding severe winter cold.—F. K. H.

"The decline in industrial activity during the past two months has come, in large measure, in the industries in which expansion previously had been rapid. It has also been marked in industries in which processing taxes or codes have become effective recently." At which statement by the Federal Reserve Board Administrator Johnson of the NRA waxed wroth and demanded a retraction, which was refused. E. A. Goldenweiser, head of the Board's research division, probably is a better mathematician than the General whose rating at West Point was only 3.29 compared with the maximum of 400.00 obtainable by those who were proficient.

Hearing Jan. 9 on Alfalfa Seed Duty

The U. S. Tariff Commission will hold a hearing Jan. 9 on the alfalfa seed tariff, the present rate on imports being 8 cents per pound.

The investigation is in regard to the cost of production at home and abroad.

Southern States Seed Code

At the trade practice convention held at Nashville by the seedsmen's ass'ns of the southern states and the Southern Seedmen's Ass'n a code of trade practices was adopted as follows:

ARTICLE I. Shipment of seeds (excepting vegetable and flower seed in packets of 8 oz. or less or lawn grass in packages of 10 lbs. or less for sale in original container) on consignment is an unfair practice. (Adopted in the Cleveland Code). This is aimed to prevent the dumping of surpluses on markets where stocks are already sufficient and to discourage the growing of such surpluses.

ARTICLE II. For jobbers and growers to sell small lots of seed at a loss, based on their unit sack price, is unfair. Small, less than unit sack lot, sales, except at increased prices to cover packing and overhead, are either loss leaders, made to get profitable unit sack business, or are aimed to put the smaller jobbers out of business; hence, are unfair. All catalogs and retail stores maintain quantity differentials and it is just as essential on wholesale prices.

ARTICLE III. For growers and jobbers to sell at their current jobber or dealer wholesale price lists, except to bona fide class of merchants designated on that price list, is an unfair practice. The mailing of wholesale price lists to any except bona fide merchants is unfair.

ARTICLE IV. The placing of seed in warehouses and allowing warehouses to merchandise them or brokers to sell them except to jobbers or general seedsmen, or allowing any one else to sell such seed, except bona fide employees of the owners of the seed or direct sales by the main or branch office of the owners, is an unfair practice.

ARTICLE V. Any persons or firms selling or offering seed for sale not produced by them or on a farm on which they are employed without conforming to state seed regulations as to taxes, licenses, and analyses tags and maintaining a permanent store or warehouse operated under NRA regulations, is unfair competition; furthermore, we consider unfair any growers or jobbers who sell them except at current retail prices.

Des Moines, Ia.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature to license direct buyers of hogs. More regulations and restrictions for the farmers' markets.

Formaldehyde Dust Proves Its Worth in Control of Oat Smut

Four years data have been obtained by J. G. Dickson, B. D. Leith, and W. H. Tharp upon smut control and yield of oats treated with dust fungicides in contrast with the formaldehyde dip treatment. The formaldehyde dusts containing 7 per cent or more of formaldehyde gave good smut control and higher yields than the dip treatment.

The yields of oats from the plats treated with formaldehyde dusts were equal to those treated with the volatile mercury dusts, and both were significantly higher than the untreated controls. The formaldehyde dusts containing not less than 6 per cent formaldehyde appear to be as satisfactory for oat smut control as the more expensive mercury dust compounds. The formaldehyde dust treatment should be made in a dust tight container such as a revolving drum, barrel churn or cement mixer, revolved slowly for sufficient time thoroughly to cover the seed with the dust. The treatment should be made several days in advance of sowing with the seed stored after treatment in tied bags in a dry place.

Colorado Seedsmen Elect Officers

The Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n held its 12th annual meeting in the Botanical Building Auditorium of the agricultural college at Fort Collins. Nine new members were added to the ass'n roll.

Pres. Charles A. Lory of the Colorado Agricultural College welcomed the attendants.

PRES. J. D. LONG of the ass'n responded. Dr. L. W. Durrell, botanist at the college, told about the new plant diseases that afflict Colorado.

R. E. Patterson, Denver, discussed registering of seeds and its influence on trade.

Prof. T. G. Stewart, extension agronomist, showed a film explaining the Colorado pure seed program.

Prof. Bruce J. Thornton talked on weeds and methods of control.

Anna M. Lute, seed analyst at the state laboratory, explained that occurrence of sudan-sorghum hybrids in sudan grass. Prof. Warren J. Leonard followed with observations from field plantings of such hybrids.

A number of informal talks at the annual dinner considered the plight of the farmer and what Uncle Sam is trying to do for him.

Election of officers at the executive session placed Guy R. Vaughn, Greeley, pres.; Armin Barteldes, Denver, vice-pres., and Charles I. Simpson, Denver, sec'y-treas.

Personally, I think "Old Mother Nature" is doing a very good job of decreasing the acreage, and doing it a lot cheaper.—Alfred Rensmeyer, Mgr. Voda Co-op. Ass'n, Voda, Kan.

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Wheat Varieties Received at Minneapolis

By M. J. JOHNSON

The early receipts of new wheat into this market this season were from South Dakota, southern Minnesota and Iowa. From all indications the early receipts appeared as tho the new crop would be very light weight and shrunken. This wheat was mostly hard red winter wheat consisting mainly of the following varieties: Turkey, Nebraska 60, Kanred, Minturki and Iobred. The receipts from these sections were very light in volume this year. The receipts from North Dakota have so far been of exceptionally good quality, high in protein, dark, hard and vitreous in texture, and have been of high test weight. It is very noticeable that North Dakota this year produced largely Ceres wheat. There is no attempt being made at the country points to keep Ceres and Marquis wheat separated. There is no objection to this in the Minneapolis market as they are both good quality wheat. There have also been a few cars of winter wheat received from North Dakota from the extreme southwestern part of the state. From all reports the yield of such wheat is very light.

The durum receipts are high in test weight and contain considerable ergot. A number of cars have graded Sample grade on that factor. The greater percentage of durum receipts contain a mixture of hard red spring wheat.

The receipts from Montana have been of very good quality, mostly Marquis and Ceres. The larger percentage grading Hard spring.

From Minnesota the receipts show a fairly large amount of Minturki winter wheat which is high in test weight. A large increase in Ceres wheat is noticeable, a decrease in Marquillo. Some Marquis, Progress and Garnet is also being received.

Durum wheats shipped from Minnesota points are high in test weight but a large percentage of it shows a mixture of other wheat and some ergot.

This year's receipts of wheat at Minneapolis do not show many outstanding degrading factors. Ceres has greatly improved the mixtures, by replacing red durum. Altho the mixtures have been greatly reduced, receipts from this area show mixtures of other wheats to be the outstanding degrading factor this year.

The state of North Dakota has steadily increased the acreage of Ceres until that variety now dominates the field. The replacement has been at the expense of all other varieties, but more particularly of red durum and Marquis. The heaviest acreage of Ceres exists in Eastern North Dakota. It is becoming steadily less towards the West.

Marquis ranks second to Ceres in total production in the state. The heaviest Marquis area is parallel to the Ceres area, i. e., West to East and North to South.

Reward is the third main spring wheat in the state. Its production centers in the South Central part of the state and also in the Northeast corner.

Of other varieties, Whiteman was found around Valley City, Fessenden, Jamestown, Glen Ulen, Steele and Minot during the past two years. Progress centers around Trail County and also southwest of Cando. Montana King, Garnet and Marquillo are produced mostly in the northeastern section of the state.

During the past five years, the production tendency has been decidedly for fewer varieties. It would be a fair estimate to say that 90% of the 1933 wheat acreage in North Dakota was sown to Ceres, Marquis and Reward.

Kubanka is the main durum wheat variety in North Dakota, altho it is losing ground to Mindum. The latter variety has increased quite rapidly in the past three years. Ku-

banka is largely confined to the Western half of the durum belt which is the Eastern half of state, whereas Mindum is not only grown in the Eastern section, but its production is steadily moving westward.

Red durum is the third main durum variety. Its production has declined quite rapidly, especially in the Southeastern part of the state. Very little of the abandoned red durum acreage has been planted to Kubanka or Mindum—most of it has been replaced with Ceres.

Probably the fourth most important variety of durum is Algerian and in this term is included Kahla and Pel'ss, either singly or in combination. The Algerian production area has two centers; one around Rolette and the other south of Rugby and Minnewaukan.

Golden Ball and Nohola, two solid stemmed, late varieties of durum, are found in the northeastern part of the state along the Canadian border. Only occasional fields of Arnautka, Acme and Monad are found, altho any lot of so-called Kubanka will bear close scrutiny because often it turns out to be Acme or Monad.

Mixed durum should be mentioned even tho it is not a variety. Mixed durum is found everywhere in the state. The acreage is always greater in direct proportion to the amount of hard red spring wheat grown, i. e., less mixed durum is produced in regions where durum is the predominating type of wheat.

South Dakota has tended to increase her acreage of Ceres and Reward in the past five years. Ceres has largely replaced Red durum, Hope, Marquis, and others, in the eastern half of the state. Reward has replaced Marquis in many sections.

Winter wheat is grown to a considerable extent thruout the southern third of South Dakota. The farmers think of winter wheat as a variety itself and make little effort to further distinction of it. Most of the winter wheat produced in South Dakota is of the Crimean group; Turkey, Nebraska 60, Nebraska 28, Kanred or Kharkov. There is also some Minturki and Iobred produced in the state.

Marquis is the leading spring variety produced in Montana. It is grown thruout the eastern two-thirds of the state, as well as to some extent in the western inter-mountain sections.

The principal varieties produced in the Red River Valley are Ceres first, Marquillo second, Marquis third, Reward fourth and Garnet fifth. The Garnet and Reward area lies north of Crookston and East Grand Forks.

Thru the central portion of the state may be found "Dixon," Humpback, Ghirka, Velvet Chaff, Marquis, Ceres and Marquillo, with many fields so badly mixed they can be described only as wheat.

Farmers Grabbing Corn Money

T. M. Buckridge, manager of the Brock Grain Co., Brock, Neb., said recently that "It now appears that about 90% of the farmers will accept the loan plan which will guarantee them about 42 cents a bu. on their grain. Earlier not more than 25% indicated their willingness to apply for the loans because of the general belief that prices of corn would advance to around the loan basis. The recent weakness in the market, however, has discouraged this belief and as most of the farmers need money they naturally are applying for the government loans. Most farmers are putting up additional cribs to store the corn.

"The most popular type of crib has a combination tar paper top, board sides, some with bottoms and some without. The cribs hold about 400 bus. and can be built for about \$4. In some cases as many as five cribs are built one on top of another and are filled by elevators.

"In the cribs without bottoms, that is where the grain is resting on the ground, the govern-

ment inspectors will not allow loans on the first 18 inches of corn in the crib, starting their measurements that distance from the ground. The first foot and a half of corn in the crib belongs to the farmer but he naturally can not use it until after he has repaid his loan on the remainder or until after the loan has been forfeited.

"There will be later movement of that which has been piled on the ground and for which there is no crib space but after that very little corn will move out of southeastern Nebraska unless prices advance to or above the government loan price."

Wild White Clover Doubles Hay Crop

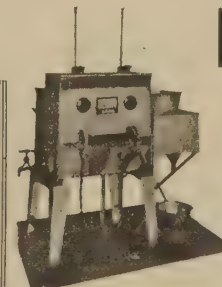
Not the cultivated white Dutch clover, but the small white-flowering clover which grows in old pastures, will double the crop of pasture herbage.

Prof. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace of the New York State College of Agriculture points out that in the pasture studies conducted this year at the experiment station farm at Ithaca, pasture seeded to timothy alone yielded 1828 pounds of dry hay to the acre, but timothy sown with wild white clover produced a crop that was more than twice as large, or 4086 pounds of dry hay to the acre.

Similar results were obtained with Kentucky bluegrass and wild white clover. Kentucky bluegrass alone produced 1676 pounds of dry hay to the acre, while Kentucky bluegrass with wild white clover had a yield of 3642 pounds. The clover was seeded at the rate of two pounds of seed to the acre.

The wild white clover gives the crop a higher protein content. On May 26, a sample of hay matter from the Kentucky bluegrass and wild white clover plot showed a protein content of 33%, compared with a protein content of 23% for a plot seeded with Kentucky bluegrass alone. The herbage from the wild white clover plots, he adds, is expected to average a protein content exceeding 25% thruout the grazing season.

Another benefit of wild white clover is its ability "to produce a close sward which protects the soil from the direct rays of the sun and so keeps down the soil temperature during the summer months." From July to October, soil temperatures in the plots containing grass and wild clover average eight degrees lower than in the plots consisting of grass alone. "This difference," he states, "is probably sufficient to permit active growth on the wild white clover plots when growth has practically ceased because of the high temperatures on the plots of grass alone."



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Grain Carriers

Twenty vessels, many with grain, will winter at Fort William, Ont.

Loadings of grain and grain products for the week ending Dec. 2 totaled 26,361 cars, against 31,692 a year ago, as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n.

Allendale, Ill.—Trucks in our section are taking all the corn hauling from the railroads, which is a sad condition.—Allendale Mill & Elvtr. Co., F. J. Dorney, mgr.

A 6-hour day for the 1,000,000 railway employees was demanded by 21 railway unions in session at Chicago Dec. 21. This would raise the nation's freight by \$600,000 annually. Why work?

A 12 per cent reduction in freight rates on flaxseed from Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana is requested in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Spencer Kellogg & Sons and Minnesota Linseed Oil Co.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Shaver Transportation Company of Portland has leased space at Umatilla and will haul grain to tidewater points. The Umatilla wheat will be hauled by truck to Cold Springs landing and then down the Wallula cut-off to the Umatilla docks.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—At a meeting to be held here Jan. 12 the eastern railroads will again take up the matter of rate reductions on grain products from Buffalo and Chicago to eastern destinations. At a recent meeting at New York the rate reductions were postponed. A number of C. F. A. lines are fighting for proportionate reductions in local and reshipping rates.

The Oregon Motor Transportation Act has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the state in the suit of Anderson v. Thomas. The court said: "The act here in question involves many administrative features which cannot be worked out and prescribed in detail by the legislature, and must necessarily be left to someone else to formulate and administer. This is not a delegation of legislative authority."

As reflecting the anxiety of trans-oceanic lines to carry grain abroad, it might be mentioned that a part cargo of wheat was lately shipped from Baltimore to Hamburg at 6 cents per 100 pounds freight. This low rate will be better appreciated when it is stated that it costs 13 cents per 100 pounds to bring a carload of wheat from Frederick, Md., to Baltimore, a distance of less than 50 miles.—R. C. N.

Birmingham, Ala.—Feed manufacturers of Birmingham are expecting to retain the Florida trade under the reduced rates on grain prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, 32 cents St. Louis to Tampa by way of Birmingham instead of 39½, and 38 cents St. Louis to Miami, instead of 52 cents. Recently a diversion of the trade to the other cities has been threatened because of the low water rates.—G. H. W.

The reduced local intrastate rates to Chicago on wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, to expire with Dec. 31, 1933, have been published to extend beyond Dec. 31, 1933, and to expire with Dec. 31, 1934, with the following exceptions (unless suspended by the Illinois Commerce Commission on requests of those who are opposed to the reduced rates): The rates of the Chicago Great Western R. R. are effective Jan. 3 (instead of Jan. 1), 1934. The rates of the C. B. & Q. R. R., E. J. & E. Ry., and C. & I. V. Ry. via E. J. & E. Ry., are published to expire with March 31, 1934. The Illinois Central R. R. has extended the rates from stations on the West-

ern or Freeport Division, including stations Lostant and north thereof.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 24402, Farm Seed Assn. of North America v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner John McChord. Upon further hearing amounts of reparation due complainants determined under the rates, sweet clover seed, South Dakota and North Dakota to destinations over interstate routes east prior to Aug. 1, 1931, found unreasonable in the previous report, 186 I. C. C. 314. The finding was that the rates were unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the corresponding class D rates.

No. 24889, Jackson Freight Bureau v. Illinois Central. By division 2. Rates, cottonseed, points in Louisiana and Tennessee to Hazelhurst, Miss., unreasonable from Covington, Denham Springs, Grangeville and Rileys, La., and Rossville, Tenn., on shipments delivered on and after Aug. 26, 1929, to the effective date of rates prescribed in Cottonseed, Its Products and Related Articles, 188 I. C. C. 605 to the extent they exceeded or may exceed 16.5, 17, 18.5, 18.5, and 23.5 cents, respectively, minimum 40,000 pounds.

No. 25998, Scouler-Bishop Grain Co. v. M. & St. L. By Examiner C. J. Peterson. Dismissal proposed. Basis of rates applicable, corn, points in Iowa, stored in transit at Council Bluffs, Ia., thence forwarded to Oakland and Los Angeles, Cal., Medford and Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash., not shown to have been or to be unreasonable or otherwise unlawful. Shipments were made in September and October, 1931. He called attention to the fact that the Supreme Court had held that the Commission's order, which was made effective Aug. 1, 1931, was invalid because it was not based on a record representative of present conditions and that the carriers were permitted to re-establish the rates in effect on July 31, 1931. He said that an examination of the tariffs on file with the Commission showed that rates of 66 cents, minimum 60,000 pounds, and 71.5 cents, minimum 50,000 pounds, to Los Angeles, and 71.5 cents, minimum 50,000 pounds, to Medford and Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash., were in effect prior to August 1, 1931; that these rates were re-established on February 20, 1932; and that, effective Mar. 26, 1933, rates of 57 cents, minimum 80,000 pounds, were established from Group E to all of these destinations, as compared to rates of 67 cents, minimum marked capacity of car but not less than 60,000 pounds, prescribed from and to the same points in Grain and Grain Products, supra.

The head of the N. I. R. A., when he was graduated from West Point, stood at the very tail end of his class of 93 men in "soldierly deportment and discipline." Now he prates about "cracking down" or otherwise disciplining, in a way that has aroused the determined opposition of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Just another Stalin.

Farm Buro Wants Legislation

The American Farm Buro Federation adopted resolutions at its annual meeting at Chicago Dec. 13 urging the pres. to establish the dollar on a commodity index basis, criticizing the provision in the distillers' marketing agreement allowing use of imported blackstrap molasses, condemned the proposed grain exchange code, favored closer regulation of commodity and stock exchanges, restoration of 2-cent postage, guarantee of bank deposits, asked greater emphasis on agricultural production control, asked full recognition of co-operative organizations in all marketing agreements and codes, urged completion of the St. Lawrence waterway quickly, increase in appropriations for federal agricultural services, credits to the U. S. S. R.; regulation of direct buying of live stock by packers.

SECY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE in his address forecast a reconsideration of the many devices employed in the adjustment act. He conceded that a substitution for the processing tax as a means of raising money for providing benefit payments to producers might be necessary, which was a tacit admission that the tax on wheat and other basic farm products had affected consumption and not returned estimated amounts required for payments of bonuses for reducing acreages and production. He also dropped hints that A. A. A. officials are considering further invasion into the field of marketing under a system of quota marketing of farm products which would include licensing of regional groups and individuals and make their selling operations subject to the whim of administration officials.

GEO. N. PEEK appealed to the farmers to resist the destruction of the profit system. He seriously doubted whether those purported to be urging that government take over private business would be able to carry out their plans, remarking that unless it hurries the government will find it "has more hay down now than it will get in before it rains."

A marketing agreement for the distilling industry has been filed with the A. A. A. It provides government control over manufacture and distribution of distilled liquors by means of licenses issued by the Sec'y of Agriculture; use of domestic grains only in the distilling industry, and payment to farmers of pre-war parity prices as determined by the A. A. A.

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Feedstuffs

Death of W. E. Suits

A severe heart attack on Dec. 17 brought death to W. E. Suits, Chicago, prominent official of the Quaker Oats Co., and a leading figure in national feed circles.

Mr. Suits was born in Redwood, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1869. While he was still a child the family moved to Cedar Rapids, Ia., where Mr. Suits received his education.

Following graduation from high school Mr. Suits became a reporter on the Cedar Rapids Gazette, leaving this position in 1891 to join what is now The Quaker Oats Co., with which he was continuously associated until his death.

He started as a salesman out of the Cedar Rapids office. Later he was transferred to the Chicago office, then he became identified with the New England office. In 1905 he returned to Chicago as ass't to the manager of the flour and feed department. In 1923 he was made manager, and two years later his services were recognized with a vice-presidency. Mr. Suits played a prominent part in feed circles. The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n made him chairman of its executive com'te thru 1923-25. In 1926 he was elected pres. and served for two terms. Then he returned to the chairmanship of the executive com'te, a position he continued to hold until this year, when he was made a member of the Board of Directors. For the past several years he had also been chairman of the National Feed Merchandising Council.

Mr. Suits was a member of the Union League Club, Chicago, and of the Medinah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., and was affiliated with the Kenilworth Union Church at Kenilworth.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Victoria Suits, and two daughters. Countless friends feel their loss and sympathize with the family in its bereavement.



W. E. Suits, Chicago, Deceased

Mineral Feed Mfrs. Organize

L. F. Brown, for 21 years sec'y of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, has been chosen the first sec'y of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, which was formed at Chicago Dec. 6 with E. O. Moorman of Quincy, Ill., pres., and Jas. H. Murphy of Burlington, Wis., vice pres.

The mineral feed industry has special interests that require consideration in formulation of a code. A constitution and by-laws were adopted at the meeting.

The Ass'n offices are at 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Mordecai Ezekiel, of hog logarithm fame, has been making addresses at Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto on "U. S. Farm Relief Efforts," playing up the thought of co-operation between Canada and the United States just as five years ago co-operation between the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board was planned to force the rest of the world to pay exorbitant prices for wheat. Ezekiel at present is one of the economic advisers of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Guide for Mixers

The following table is submitted for the benefit of those who mix their own rations. It shows the average analyses of 15 sorts of proprietary goods, as well as of 28 of the ingredients most commonly used in mixing. These averages are based upon samples collected in Vermont during the past three years.

Average Composition of the Common Feeding Stuffs
(Figures expressed in percentages or pounds in 100)

	Protein	Fat	Fiber
Alfalfa meal (20% protein)...	20.55	2.51	16.26
Alfalfa meal (17% protein)...	17.93	2.18	21.27
Alfalfa meal (13% protein)...	14.66	1.68	28.51
Beet pulp (dried)	9.18	0.50	17.38
Bone meal (20% protein).....	25.91	2.89	....
Bone meal (6% protein).....	3.79	2.45	....
Brewers' dried grains	23.82	7.10	13.62
Buttermilk (dried)	34.28	5.63	....
Corn feed meal	9.74	5.24	2.98
Corn gluten meal	43.59	1.97	2.29
Corn gluten feed	26.81	2.67	6.87
Cottonseed meal (43% protein).....	42.57	7.09	8.07
Cottonseed meal (41% protein).....	41.26	7.10	9.67
Cottonseed meal (36% protein).....	36.31	6.24	13.53
Distillers' dried grains	28.37	9.26	10.37
Hominy feed	10.74	6.72	3.90
Linseed meal (34-35% protein).....	36.37	6.61	7.46
Linseed meal (30-33% protein).....	34	6.01	8.17
Meat scraps	48.13	11.49	....
Oat mill feed (oat hulls, middlings and shorts).....	5.35	1.82	26.21
Proprietary feeds:			
Dairy (32% protein).....	32.95	4.92	7.13
Dairy (24% protein).....	25.76	4.87	8.04
Dairy (20% protein).....	21.97	4.60	8.13
Dairy (16% protein).....	18.24	4.66	8.40
Stock and horse (8-8.5% protein)	10.43	4.92	10
Stock and horse (9-10.5% protein)	11.56	4.16	7.97
Fitting (9-12% protein)	14.17	4.25	6.81
Fitting (14% protein)	16.15	4.95	7.64
Rabbit	16.53	4.28	7.48
Calf	24.38	5.14	3.58
Hog	19.99	5.28	6.02
Scratch grains	10.60	3.21	2.35
Chick scratch grains	11.30	3.28	1.64
Egg mash	20.58	5.47	5.75
Starting and growing	18.47	5.34	4.92
Rye feed and screenings.....	16.85	3.60	4.71
Skimmilk (dried)	34.53	0.79	....
Soy bean meal	34.12	4.58	4.14
Wheat bran	16.38	5.12	9.59
Wheat middlings, standard	17.38	5.52	6.98
Wheat middlings, flour	16.81	4.92	4.59
Wheat mixed feeds	16.41	4.60	6.87
Wheat red dog flour	17.41	4.25	2.10

Feed Mfrs.' Code

A revised draft, not final, has just been released by the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n. Among the definitions are the following:

(d) "Feed Manufacturing Industry." The business of manufacturing at wholesale of feed primarily intended for animals through any of the following processes, either singly or in combination:

The grinding, crushing or otherwise processing of grains other than for human consumption.

The mixing of grain processed or unprocessed, with other products and/or by-products of grain.

The mixing or blending of the products and/or by-products of grain.

The milling of alfalfa into its products.

In any case, supplemental ingredients not produced from grains may or may not be included in the mixtures.

Note: "Nothing in this code is to affect the sale of unmixed and/or unprocessed grains or unmixed by-products."

(e) "Member of the Industry" or "Manufacturer." Any person engaged in the processing or production of feed as defined in section (d) except that this definition shall not include any person engaged in custom mixing, custom grinding, or mixing or grinding of feeds for sale by himself at retail.

(f) "Feed." Feed, as described in paragraph (d) for all manner of live stock including poultry and other birds and domestic animals, but not products intended for human consumption.

Cass County, North Dakota, wheat growers reported a 3-year average acreage of 311,483, while the government crop report gave the average as 257,000 acres. The government reported the yield as 3,712,000 bus., while the farmers claimed 4,642,000 in their applications for benefit payments.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Aberdeen, S. D.—The 13th annual Dakota Empire Poultry Show was held here Dec. 19 to 21.

Washington, D. C.—Oct. 1 reports of the Department of Agriculture indicate production of 23.5 eggs per 100 hens, compared with 25.1 for the 5-year average, and 25.5 in 1932. This means a decrease in production of about 8% below the number laid in Oct. 1 a year ago.

Soybean Oilmeal in Poultry Ration

Many types of vegetable proteins have been tried out as substitutes in whole or in part for the animal protein concentrates (dried meat scrap or skimmilk) ordinarily included in every good ration for young chicks. Soybean oilmeal was tested by Halpin and Holmes but the findings show that soybean oilmeal cannot be used to replace all the animal protein in the ration. The results indicate that soybean oilmeal contains proteins that are effective in nourishing chicks, and that when used to replace less than half of the animal proteins satisfactory growth will result, but somewhat less than that secured when all the proteins are of animal source and are liberally supplied.

In the experiment the basal ration was made up of yellow corn, 45 parts; bran, 15 parts; wheat middlings, 15 parts; chopped alfalfa hay, 5 parts; limestone grit, 3 parts; cod liver oil, one-half part. Lots 1A and 1B were fed 76 parts of this basal ration plus 20 parts soybean oilmeal. They were also given four parts of mineral supplement made up of three parts steamed bonemeal and one part crushed limestone.

For lots 2A and 2B the protein supplement to 77 parts of the basal ration was 15 parts soybean oilmeal, 2.5 parts dried skimmilk and 2.5 parts meat scrap. Only three parts of the mineral supplement were given these lots because the milk and the meat scrap each carried calcium and phosphorus. Lots 3A and 3B received 78 parts of the basal rations plus 10 parts soybean oilmeal, 5 parts dried skimmilk, 5 parts meat scrap and 2 parts of the mineral supplement. Lots 4A and 4B received 79 parts of the basal ration plus 5 parts soybean oilmeal, 7.5 parts dried skimmilk, 7.5 parts meat scrap, and 1 part of the mineral supplement. Lots 5A and 5B were given 80 parts of the basal ration plus 10 parts dried skimmilk and 10 parts meat scrap. No mineral supplement was given these lots.

The growth in weight of the various lots was quite consistent, as indicated by the following figures which show the average weight per chick in grams:

	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	Lot 5
A Rhode Island Reds.	1120	1884	1868	2014	1939
B White Leghorns	956	1299	1402	1462	1515

When the soybean oilmeal made up not more than half of the protein concentrate, the percentage of chicks dying was very low, in fact no higher than with standard rations, but when the vegetable proteins were depended upon to supply more than half of the protein requirements, the death losses were higher.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for February delivery:

	St. Louis	Kansas City
	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 21	15.60	13.90
Oct. 28	16.10	14.65
Nov. 4	15.85	13.85
Nov. 10	15.75	13.85
Nov. 18	15.60	13.75
Nov. 25	15.20	13.30
Dec. 2	14.00	12.10
Dec. 9	14.65	12.90
Dec. 16	14.10	12.30
Dec. 22	13.85	12.05

An All-Mash Feed Mixture

By HARRY W. TITUS, Washington, D. C.

A good diet for poultry is the following all-mash feed mixture:

	Per cent
Ground yellow corn	38.0
Wheat bran	17.5
Roller oats	12.0
Meat-and-bone scraps	8.0
Fish meal	7.0
Dried buttermilk	5.0
Alfalfa leaf meal	5.0
Ground limestone	4.0
Special steamed bone meal	2.5
Salt	1.0

Total 100.0

This mixture will show, on analysis, approximately the following composition:

	Per cent
Moisture	9.5-10
Ash	about 11.5
Crude protein	18.1-18.7
Crude fat	3.5-3.9
Nitrogen-free extract	about 50
Potassium	about 0.7
Sodium	about 0.6
Magnesium	about 0.22
Sulphur	about 0.28
Chlorine	about 1.3
Calcium	3.2-3.6
Phosphorus	1.1-1.37
Calcium-phosphorus ratio	about 2.75:1

Again we find the protein to be adequate in both quality and quantity for either laying hens or growing chicks. There is nothing particularly unusual about the fat or fiber content. There is at least enough potassium, sodium and chlorine.

When we come to the calcium and phosphorus content, we find that we have much more of each of these elements than is required by growing chicks. Indeed, depending on the materials used, this diet may contain somewhat more calcium than a laying hen in full production would require. Nevertheless, laying stock are not affected, or harmed in any way, as a result of consuming this feed mixture for long periods of time.

For growing chicks, at least, the calcium-phosphorus ratio (2.75:1) appears to be abnormally wide. However, there is some evidence that the higher the level of phosphorus in the diet, the wider the calcium-phosphorus ratio should be. And so, although this ratio is rather wide, fairly good results will be obtained, since the phosphorus content is high. After these considerations we finally conclude that for laying hens the calcium and phosphorus content of this diet could be left as it is but for growing chicks it would be desirable to reduce the amounts of both limestone and bone meal. All the bone meal and one-third of the limestone could be left out, so far as growing chicks are concerned.

There is a greater possibility of a slight deficiency of both vitamins A and B in the case of this diet. To make it possible to use this diet for feeding chicks kept in confinement it would be necessary to add some cod-liver oil, say 1½ to 2 per cent. A substitution of some rice bran for a part of the wheat bran is worth while in the case of chicks kept in confinement.

Silver buying under the proclamation of Dec. 21 by Pres. Roosevelt is expected to help China, Mexico and other silver standard countries to buy products of the United States, including wheat and cotton to the Far East. Wm. J. Bryan stood up in his grave and yelled.

Yeast for Layers

The addition of yeast to the regular ration of layers will give an increased number of eggs at practically the same cost of feeding, it was found in a test conducted by Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at North Carolina State College.

The test was conducted by selecting 114 pullets and 36 mature hens and dividing the birds into two even lots, taking into consideration the breeding and laying ability so as to make the division as equal as possible. The first lot was fed the regular laying mash and scratch grain, while the second lot was given this regular ration in addition to all the fermented laying mash the hens would consume in 30 minutes.

The hens were tested from Sept. 17 to Feb. 3 and then started again on May 28 and continued until Sept. 15. A careful record was kept of all feed consumed and all eggs laid. The birds fed the fermented mash were of improved physical appearance and seemed to have a higher vitality when the test was concluded.

Those hens fed the fermented mash consumed 6,319 pounds of mash and 5,993 pounds of grain as compared with 5,476 pounds of mash and 5,677 pounds of grain consumed by those hens getting the regular ration. The birds fed the fermented mash laid 18,396 eggs and those fed the regulation ration laid 15,885 eggs. The feed cost of the birds in the pen fed fermented mash was 12 cents a dozen eggs, while the feed cost of those fed the regular ration was 11.9 cents a dozen.

Frederick D. Richey, in charge of corn investigations, has been appointed associate chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A.

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By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teams with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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Poultry Feed's Digestibility Indicates Value

Individual nutrients are not ordinarily pure, say Walther F. Holst and Wilson E. Newlon, College of Agriculture, University of California, in a recent work. They are so-called crude proteins, crude fats, etc. This does not affect the underlying principles of nutrition, which govern each nutrient separately.

Digestibility.—Analyses of feeds are of great importance, of greater importance to the practical feeder is the digestibility of the feed. Such information comes only from actual feeding tests under carefully controlled laboratory conditions.

In these tests definite amounts of an analyzed food are given to an animal and the corresponding excretions analyzed. The nutrients fed and not excreted are accepted as the food actually digested. In this way *digestible matter* is determined, which makes possible the computation of the *digestibility coefficients*. These give the number of parts available to the body out of each 100 parts of the particular nutrient fed.

Example: Katayama (1924) found as the average of three experiments with wheat bran fed to poultry, the following digestibility coefficients: Total organic substance, 55.3; Protein, 64.3; Carbohydrates, 61.2; Fat, 55.6; Crude fiber, 0. These figures mean that of each 100 parts of organic substance (gross weight of every feed less moisture and mineral content) in wheat bran fed to poultry, 44.7 parts by weight were regained from the feces (i.e., wasted). Consequently only 55.3 parts were digested. Therefore the digestibility coefficient of the organic substance of wheat bran for poultry is 55.3. It is low because of the large amount of crude fiber and pentosans it contains. The corresponding figure for the protein part of bran was 64.3; carbohydrates 61.2; and fats 55.6.

Total Feeding Value.—"Total digestible nutrients" (abbreviated T. D. N.) is commonly used in this country to express total feeding value. It represents the total digestible organic matter, allowance being made for the higher energy value of fat, and is obtained by adding digestible protein, digestible carbohydrates including fiber, and digestible fat, the amount of the latter being first multiplied by $\frac{2}{4}$. The total digestible nutrients in a feed express its apparent available energy.

Total Nutritive Requirements.—Measuring the respiratory gases and other metabolic products and excreta from the bird's body under conditions of starvation, maintenance, and production, gives the basic energy requirements of the bird. The requirements are almost directly correlated with the surface area of the body.

Feed requirements per pound of live weight vary with the size of the bird, since the smaller body always has a greater surface in proportion to body weight. In spite of statements frequently made to the contrary, the actual energy requirements of poultry (not laying) do not exceed those of other farm animals or humans on the basis of body surface. Energy requirements during molt and broodiness are practically the same as under ordinary nonlaying conditions.

The laying process, involving the formation of eggs, requires approximately 80 per cent more energy than simple maintenance. This is four times as much energy as is required for the formation of an equivalent amount of body fat in hogs. Egg production as an industry is badly handicapped as compared with the fattening of cattle or hogs, and it is evident that great care should be taken to supply the most economical feed to poultry.

Protein Requirements.—It is not possible to feed birds on the basis of their total requirements and the total net energy value of feeds, without giving special consideration to the minimum part of the total which should be furnished by protein.

Any feed the digestible protein of which supplies 10 per cent of the total net energy

content, will properly cover the maintenance requirements of adult chickens if sufficient amounts are provided. The conditions of egg production have hardly been investigated enough to allow even an approximation, but it may be assumed that the corresponding protein concentration for egg production will be found to be between 20 and 30 per cent.

Generally the balance between organic nutrients (excepting the vitamins) is considered, rather than the protein concentration. This balance is the nutritive ratio between *digestible* proteins on the one hand and *digestible* carbohydrates and fats on the other. The nutritive ratio gives the proportions of available body and egg building material, the proteins, as compared with the available energy and heat sources, carbohydrates and fats. Rations with a high protein content are called narrow rations. Those with a low protein content are wide rations.

Stocking Spouts in Feed Grinding Plant

Wherever it is possible in the feed grinding and mixing plant of John E. Jackson and R. J. Catlett, known as the Jackson-Catlett Mill, at Fairfield, Ia., cotton-ducking down spouts are used.

One of these "stocking" spouts extends from the bottom of the meal collector to a sacker on the working floor. It can be pulled out of the sacker to divert meal to a bin, to a conveyor for emptying into waiting vehicles, to a leg for elevating into a mixer, or to wheelbarrows for moving to needed places about the plant. Another extends from a bin on the main floor to a sacker in the basement, where trucks and wagons can back in to be loaded.

"Our big reason for using stocking spouts," says Mr. Catlett, "is their handiness in case of choke-ups. If someone forgets to watch a sack of feed being filled and the meal backs up in the spout, we only need to jerk the stocking out of the sacker and the meal will fall to the floor."

"Of course they are a little dusty. But the pores of the ducking soon become filled and they

are little worse than metal spouts. Besides a mill is apt to be dusty regardless of metal spouts."

The Jackson-Catlett Mill is fitted with a Blue Streak Hammer Mill, a Jay Bee vertical feed mixer, and a small corn sheller. It also has a portable mill which it sends direct to farms for those who want such service.

"I'm sold on the idea of magnetic separators ahead of a hammer mill," said Mr. Catlett, exhibiting a miscellaneous collection of battered pieces of metal. "Took replacement of several hammers in our mill, and buying of a couple of screens to accomplish it, but you can just bet I believe a grinder ought to be protected." This is reason enough for the magnetic separator that removes tramp iron from the feed to the mill in the Jackson-Catlett plant.

Chicks Need Salt, But Not Too Much

Salt has been recognized as a needed ingredient in a chick ration, but recently there has been some disagreement among poultry specialists as to the exact proportion which gives the best results.

Preliminary results secured in feeding trials this past year by Halpin and Holmes indicate that rations containing one per cent of salt result in better growth than the same rations containing no salt, and very much better results than when salt is added on a basis of five per cent of the ration.

At 20 weeks of age the chicks fed the stock ration without salt average 1499 grams in weight, those fed the same ration plus one per cent of salt averaged 1678 grams, while those fed the ration plus five per cent of salt averaged only 1412 grams. The death losses in the lot fed five per cent salt were six times as great as for each of the other two lots, being 30 per cent in contrast to five per cent.

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An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight: $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

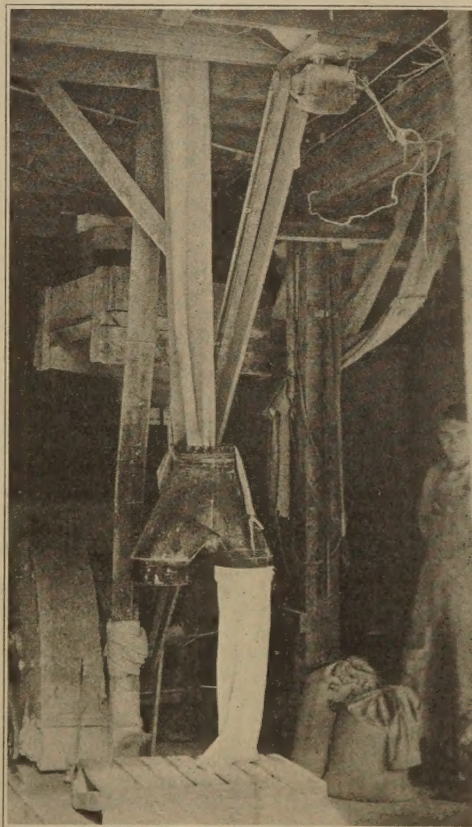
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Stocking Spout in the Jackson-Catlett
Grinding Plant

Valuing Feeds on Basis of Digestible Nutrients

Wm. E. Petersen, of the Division of Dairy Husbandry, University of Minnesota, in Dairy Science, gives an easily applied formula for the use of feed mixers desiring to calculate with some degree of accuracy the value of the ingredients in their mixtures.

The formula hereafter presented has been used by students in feeding at the University of Minnesota, and has been found usable and practical. The evaluation is arrived at by using cottonseed meal and corn as the two base feeds, respectively the cheapest source of protein and total digestible nutrients.

In 100 lbs. of 43 per cent protein cottonseed meal there are 37.6 lbs. digestible protein and 42.6 lbs. of nonprotein digestible nutrients; 57.24 lbs. No. 2 corn contains 42.6 lbs. nonprotein total digestible nutrients and 4.1 lbs. digestible protein. Therefore, 57.24 lbs. corn can be subtracted from 100 lbs. cottonseed meal, leaving 33.5 lbs. digestible protein. It is reasonable to ascribe any difference in cost between 100 lbs. cottonseed meal and 57.24 lbs. corn to the 33.5 lbs. digestible protein and by simple division arrive at the value of 1 lb. of digestible protein. To find the value of the nonprotein total digestible nutrients, credit either feed with its protein value, and the difference from the cost of the feed is charged to the nonprotein digestible nutrients.

The formula for determining the cost of a pound of protein:

Cost of 100 lbs. cottonseed meal—57.24*

33.5
*Cost of 100 lbs. corn.

Example: Substituting with cottonseed meal at \$50 and corn at \$25 ton:

$$\frac{\$2.50 - (.5724 \times \$1.25)}{33.5} = 5.328 \text{ cents}$$

The value of a pound of nonprotein digestible nutrients may be arrived at by the following formula:

Cost of 57.24 lbs. corn—(value of protein \times 4.1)

42.6

Again substituting with corn at \$1.25 per 100 lbs. and protein at 4.328c per lb.:

$$\frac{1.25 \times 57.24 - (4.1 \times 5.328)}{42.6}$$

42.6

—or 1.167c lb.

Should some other feeds be a cheaper source of either protein or nonprotein nutrient, such feeds may be used to establish the value of either protein or nonprotein nutrients. This, however, is seldom necessary, as by using corn and cottonseed meal as base feeds other cheaper feeds would be indicated as selling for less than their value on the basis of corn and cottonseed meal.

By applying these values to the digestible protein and nonprotein digestible nutrients of other feeds, their values are arrived at. It is apparent that for a given feed both cottonseed meal and corn exert a definite influence on its value, and therefore constants can be determined for each feed which, when applied to the prices of cottonseed meal and corn, should give the correct value of the feed.

By calculating the values of a feed with corn constant and cottonseed meal at two different values, a constant can be determined by which cottonseed meal may be multiplied to indicate the influence upon the price of the feed. Likewise, constants may be determined for corn.

Examples: Using previous formulas, oats have a value of \$19.61 ton when cottonseed meal is \$40 and corn \$20, and \$18.45 when corn is \$20 and cottonseed meal \$30. Therefore a \$10 increase in cottonseed meal increases the value of oats \$1.16.

Keeping the price of cottonseed meal constant and increasing the price of corn, we find that a \$10 increase in price of corn increases the value of oats \$7.49. For any price, therefore, the value of oats equals .116 times price of cottonseed meal plus .749 times price of corn.

Table I gives the constants by which cottonseed meal prices and corn prices must be multiplied to give the values of the more common feeds. Values with corn at \$20 and cottonseed meal at \$30, and corn at \$20 and cottonseed meal at \$40 are given.

TABLE I

Giving constants by which corn and cottonseed meal prices must be multiplied to give values of more common feeds:

	Constant For cotton- seed meal	For corn	Value when Corn is \$20 and cotton- seed meal \$40	Corn is \$30
Oats .....	.116	.749	\$19.62	\$18.46
Wheat .....	.062	.909	20.68	20.04
Barley .....	.067	.907	20.82	20.15
Rye .....	.064	.940	21.38	20.72
Soy beans .....	.709	.842	35.23	28.11
Flaxseed .....	.380	.885	32.90	29.10
Corn and cotton- seed meal ...	.024	.980	18.64	18.88
Bran .....	.222	.512	19.18	16.90
Middlings .....	.240	.613	21.86	19.46
Linseed oil meal	.765	.207	34.74	27.09
Gluten meal ...	1.043	.040	40.92	30.49
Gluten feed ...	.466	.532	29.27	24.62
Soy bean meal	1.054	.010	42.21	31.62
Beet pulp .....	.054	.930	16.44	16.98
Molasses .....	.137	.863	11.78	13.15
Mangels .....	.014	.065	1.86	1.72
Potatoes .....	.013	.225	3.98	4.11
Alfalfa .....	.201	.427	16.58	14.57
Red clover .....	.100	.509	14.18	13.18
Sweet clover ...	.212	.413	16.77	14.62
Mixed hay .....	.026	.578	12.60	12.34
Timothy .....	.049	.647	10.98	11.47
Prairie .....	.040	.630	11.00	11.40
Corn fodder ...	.016	.603	11.42	11.58
Corn stover .....	.039	.484	8.12	8.51
Corn silage .....	.008	.214	3.96	4.04
Oat straw .....	.098	.655	9.20	10.18

How to use the table: Look for constants under head "For cottonseed meal" following the feed, the value of which is desired. Multiply the price of cottonseed meal per ton by this factor, then multiply the price of corn per ton by factor found under head, "For corn." Add the two products, which is the value per ton of the feed under consideration.

Note: If the constant is preceded by a — (minus) sign, subtract in place of adding.

Vermont Feedingstuffs Report for 1933

Twenty-two hundred and thirty-five samples, representing 581 brands, drawn from dealers' stocks during December, 1932, were analyzed for their protein, fat and fiber contents. Microscopical examinations were made of all ready-mixed rations.

Only eight of the 214 brands of unmixed goods and only 19 of the 367 brands of proprietary or ready mixed rations failed to meet their guaranties. This is an exceptionally good showing. The situation in respect to guaranty maintenance is improving as is set forth in the table and text on pages 43 and 44. In 1923-26 86 per cent of the brands were as good as they were said to be; in 1927-30, 90 per cent; in 1931-33, 95 per cent.

Thirteen brands of dairy rations and five brands of scratch feeds contained noticeable numbers of weed seed. Whenever inferior ingredients were used a statement setting forth such usage appeared on the tag or bag, as is required by state law. With but few exceptions manufacturers seem now to be complying very well with the state law.

Only 20 of the 189 brands of dairy and stock feeds—one-tenth of the total number—contained screenings, a fairly good showing as compared with the situation as it existed 10 years ago when the present law took effect.

Fifteen per cent of the 348 brands of proprietary feeds examined were found not to be "as certified" in respect to ingredient statements. Either some one or more of the ingredients declared to be used by the manufacturer were not found to be present by the microscopist or else extraneous ingredients were found. Some of the ingredients "not detected," e.g., calcium carbonate, salt, if placed in the mixture, were used in very small quantities. Furthermore, such materials are liable mechanically to separate in the bag.

Thirty-nine ingredients were used in making the 140 brands of dairy feeds sampled. Bran,

cottonseed meal, gluten meal or feed and salt appear in nine-tenths or over; calcium carbonate, linseed meal, and molasses in eight-tenths; bone meal, corn meal and wheat middlings in six-tenths; hominy and ground oats in one-half; brewers' dried grains and soybean meal in one-fourth; barley meal, distillers' dried grains and oat mill feed in one-fifth; and screenings in one-eighth of brands sampled. Ninety per cent of brands carry minerals other than salt.

There were 42 ingredients used in 12 brands of calf meals sampled. Linseed meal, blood flour and salt appeared in 10; bone meal in 9; dried skim milk, ground oats and wheat flour in 7; corn meal in 6; calcium carbonate, coconut oil meal, flaxseed meal and wheat middlings in 5.

There were 31 ingredients used in 12 brands of pig and hog feeds sampled. Salt and wheat middlings appeared in all; alfalfa in 11; linseed meal in 10; calcium carbonate and corn meal in 7; meat scraps, molasses and tankage in 6; bone meal and soybean meal in 5; and fine ground grain screenings in only one.

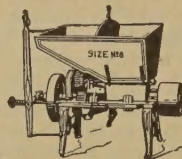
Thirteen ingredients were used in making 56 brands of scratch grains, etc., sampled. Wheat was used in all but one brand; corn in all but three; buckwheat in seven-tenths; barley, kafir corn, milo maize and oats in six-tenths; and sunflower in almost four-tenths.

Corn processors enjoyed a heavy increase in business during November from retailers laying in stocks in advance of the increased tax.

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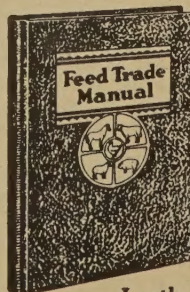
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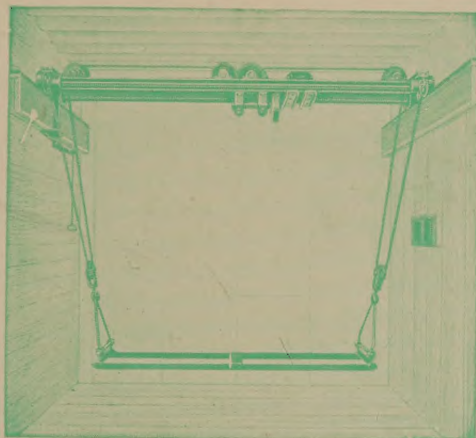


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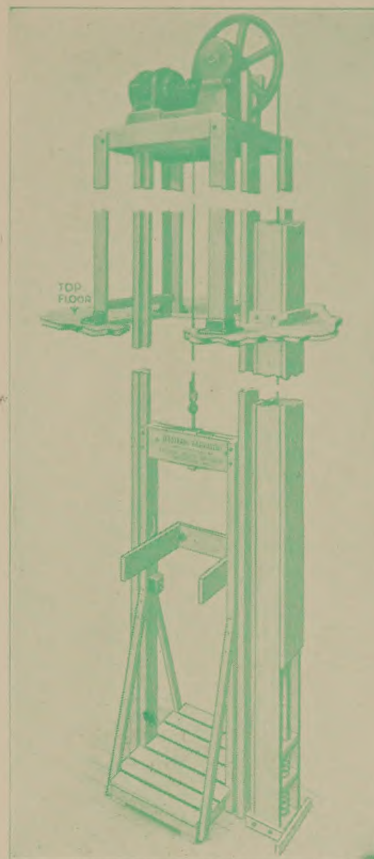
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Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.25, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.25, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

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